

Somme rivers the English attacked our line southeast of Arras today.

"On both sides of Bapaume the enemy was repulsed.

"Between the Oise and the Aisne French attacks developed this afternoon."

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The German official report made public today says:

The town of Noreuil remains in German hands.

The occupation of Péronne by the British is conceded.

Ground was won by the British in Sunday's fighting in the Arras region to the north of Hendecourt, in the direction of Cagnicourt.

A German counter-attack, however, it is declared, drove back the attacking force to Hendecourt.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Monday)—The British War Office issued a statement tonight, which reads as follows:

"On both sides of the Arras-Cambrai road English and Canadian troops this morning attacked on a wide front against the powerfully organized defensive system known as the Drocourt-Queant line, lying south of the Scarpe River. The enemy holding trenches in great strength, resisted determinedly.

"On the whole front the resistance was broken with great enemy losses. The Canadians captured Villers-les-Cagnicourt, making progress beyond. On the left the English fought through defenses northeast of Eterpigny.

"On the right, English and Scottish troops pressed forward beyond Rencourt-lès-Cagnicourt in the direction of Quéant, capturing Noreuil village and many strongly fortified positions south of this point.

"In the early afternoon we repulsed heavy counter-attacks from the east."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Monday)—The British War Office issued a statement tonight on operations in East Africa. It says:

"Since Aug. 8, the enemy has been retreating southward under pressure of our converging columns. They have crossed the Ligonba River and reached Igoga.

"About Aug. 16 the enemy moved up the left bank of the Mofocu River and crossed to the right bank near Mount Gile, moving rapidly westward toward Illempave seeking to escape to the north.

"Near Numarro, on the upper Ligonba River, on Aug. 25, the enemy encountered a small British force and evaded it. Close contact was made nearby on Aug. 27. They again met a small British force and escaped to the north up Luri Valley.

"On Aug. 29, we caught up with the fleeing enemy. His advanced forces reached Lioma on Aug. 30, simultaneously with ours from the north and east.

"The enemy's attacks at Lioma were repulsed and he was driven to the south, being attacked on the flank by successive British units arriving from the east.

"The enemy was halted five miles southeast of Lioma and we attacked, inflicting many casualties and capturing much baggage.

"The remainder of the enemy forces, short of food and much shaken, is being closely followed."

Position on Western Front

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Monday)—The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau learns that the British have captured Péronne and are pressing the enemy rear guards. To the north the British have reached the suburbs of Lens, east of which, and of Arras, large fires have been observed which, it is believed, indicate the enemy intention of a further retirement. Up to midday a considerable advance had been made in Flanders, the British line running from north as follows, all towns named in British hands:

Zillebeke, Voormezele, Nierstrat, Lindenbeke, La Creche, Douilleu, from there to La Gorgne, which is a suburb of Estaires, about one mile from the town, thence to the old British positions north of Festubert.

South of Lens the British have reached the point known as Fosse Four to the northeast of Avion. There is reason to believe that Lens is to be evacuated, the British having pushed patrols well forward toward the city. South of the Scarpe the western edge of Hamblain has been reached and Bullecourt is once again in British possession, also Morval, and the British are on the northwestern edge of Le Transloy. The British are on the western edge of Bouchaves.

North of Noyon the French have advanced and have reached the southern edge of Genivy. Between the Aisne and the Alliette General Mangin has reached the western edge of Crecy-au-Mont and holds Leury, Coucy and Thierry. It appears the Germans are holding their lines now by strong rear guards. They have now 156 divisions on the battlefield as against 204 when the offensive commenced, having been compelled to break up their right divisions to supply drafts to make good their losses.

There are two Austrian divisions of doubtful fighting quality on the front and some Austrian artillery, which is known to be good.

There are 91 divisions north of the Somme, of which 17 have been used twice. In many cases the Germans have been obliged to break up a battalion of storming troops to supply drafts and further they have reduced their battalion strength in eight divisions from four to three companies.

Another significant fact is the number of recent changes in the German commands. Two of the higher commands have been changed and the Crown Prince has been deprived of half his army, which has been placed at General von Boehn's disposal and is now engaged against the British and also several army corps and divisional commanders have been sacrificed.

Buhl Aerodrome Bombed

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"Many reconnaissances were effected, our airmen maintaining close contact with our advancing troops.

"Our low-flying airplanes everywhere bombed and attacked with machine guns the retreating enemy troops and transports.

"Enemy bridges and railway connections were heavily bombed.

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official communiqué issued tonight, the French War Office says:

"Today our troops, who crossed the Canal du Nord last night opposite Nesle, have reached the western side of Hill 77 and captured prisoners."

"Between the Alliette and the Aisne we continued to advance on the tablelands east to Crecy-au-Mont and Juvigny."

"Despite the fiercest resistance by the Germans our troops took Liellu and Terny-Sorny and made further progress west of Crouy."

PARIS, France (Monday)—The War Office today issued the following statement:

"In the region of the Canal du Nord the artillery activity was violent. The French repulsed two counter-attacks by the enemy upon the village of Campagne, maintaining their positions."

"In the region of the Aisne, the French made fresh progress in the wood west of Concy-le-Château and east of Port St. Mard. One hundred prisoners remained in the hands of the French."

"In the Champagne an enemy raid in the region of Auberville was without result."

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, D. C.—General Pershing's communiqué for Sunday, made public on Monday night, follows:

"Section A—North of the Aisne, our troops have made further progress east of Juvigny. There is nothing else of importance to report."

Continued British Success in Africa

Enemy Forces Retiring Southward Under Pressure of British Converging Columns—Activities Since August 8

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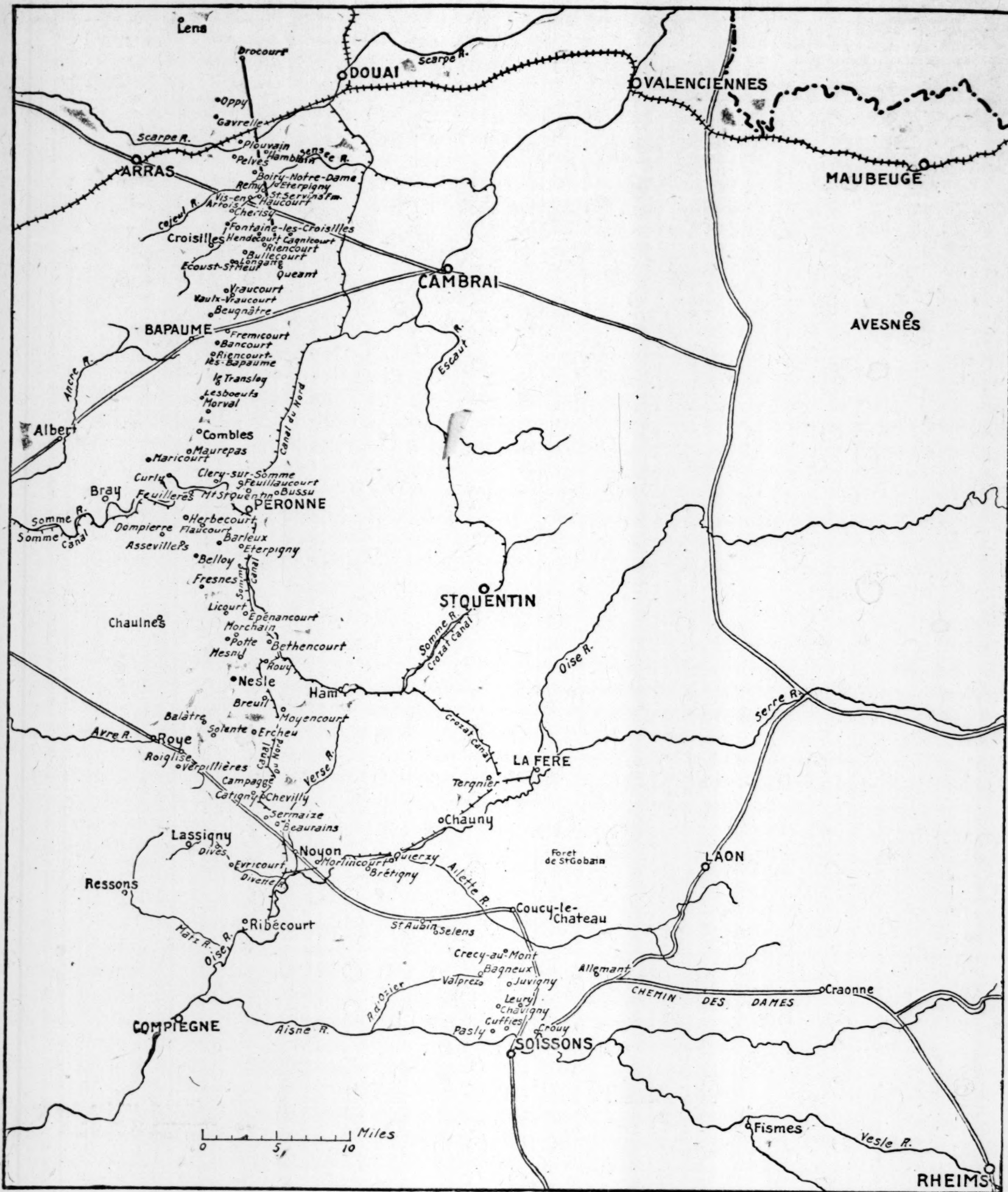
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Western front from Lens to Rheims

Map shows the Drocourt-Queant switch line, which has been cut by Sir Douglas Haig's forces and the Chemin des Dames which is menaced by the successful advance made by the troops under the command of General Mangin

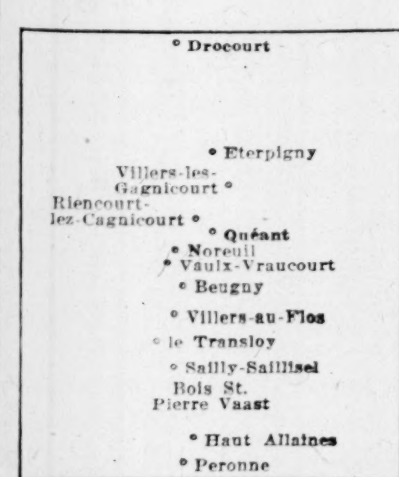


Diagram shows points of importance in the Drocourt-Queant line which have been captured in the latest British attack south of the Scarpe. Heavy type represents positions held by the Germans.

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destroyed and four driven down out of control. Eight of our machines are missing.

"Last night our bombing continued. The aerodrome beyond St. Quentin was heavily attacked and direct hits were observed. We lost one of our night airmen.

"During the 24 hours 34 tons of bombs were dropped.

"An additional German night airman was brought down on Friday."

SOCIALIST VIEW OF CLERICALISM

(Continued from page one)

remembered that, from the outset some leaders of the pre-war movement in Italy were Socialists, who saw the need of crushing German militarism if Italy was ever to be free. Such was Cesare Battisti, who had become a great national hero of the Italian working class, and whose name is coupled among them with those of Mazzini and Garibaldi.

"In fact," Mr. Simons declared, "if, in addition to sufficient American soldiers to inspire confidence, America can see Italy is supplied with coal and copper, she so desperately needs for manufacture even of munitions, there will be no further field for pro-Germanism in Italy. Great numbers of Official Socialists," he added, "are now coming over to the pro-war side, and at Bologna, for instance, whereas my party were warned not to expect 100 people at the meeting they were to hold, 2000 collected before the time and afterward the entire audience and many others conducted us to the hotel. Similar scenes were enacted elsewhere, while the attitude of the central labor bodies in large cities was equally cordial."

Indeed, Mr. Simons is convinced that the Official Socialist movement is disintegrating.

Turning to France, Mr. Simons declared that the turn of the battle tide was driving out all pacifism and despite their sufferings the people were taking new courage. Although defeatism had undoubtedly existed, today every faction of the Socialist Party declares whatever else it stands for, it insists on national defense.

BRITISH WAR MISSION PROGRESS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The British War Mission headed by Sir Maurice de Bunsen, which has been visiting South American countries, has arrived in Washington from Havana.

COLONEL SEMENOFF STILL ADVANCING

Anti-Bolshevist Commander Pressing Along Railway, Approaches Chita, Which Bolsheviks Are Established

Although news from the Far Eastern war theater is still lacking in detail, as to the size of the forces engaged, it is clear that in both the main theaters the Bolshevik forces are rapidly giving ground. This is especially the case in the Trans-Baikalian region, where Colonel Semenoff's troops continue to make rapid progress, whilst an effort is evidently being made by the Tzcho-Slovak forces in the neighborhood of Irkutsk, aided by Cossacks, to form a junction with Colonel Semenoff, who has now reached Duaria, over the Trans-Baikalian border, and is pressing up the line in the direction of Chita, near which the Bolsheviks have established defenses.

Already there are indications that the Bolshevik forces are becoming disintegrated. The only hope for any considerable body of troops in this region for effective operations is to hug the railway, a fact which renders the actual scene of possible operations much smaller than might be supposed from the immense area of the field of operations. One body of the Red Guard, however, seem to have been forced to abandon the line between Chita and Lake Baikal, and to be retreating on the town of Kiakhta on the Russo-Chinese border, some 170 miles southeast of Irkutsk.

A significant item in the Tokyo statement is the effect that the Bolshevik forces in the course of their retreat along the railway are destroying water tanks and poisoning wells.

Allies Closely Pursuing

TOKYO, Japan (Aug. 27)—(By the Associated Press)—Entente allied troops operating in Siberia are closely pursuing the enemy forces in the Uyeraya River region, according to an allied official statement issued this afternoon by the Japanese War Office. The statement reads:

"The enemy who, on Aug. 24, retreated to the right bank of the Uyeraya River, halted near Shima-kofka and took up positions. The allied twelfth division occupied the

left bank of the river near Antofoka and Komalofka and on the railroad and engaged in reconnaissances.

"On Aug. 25, the enemy again retreated to the northward, being closely followed by one company of our infantry. The enemy occupied Shima-kofka, and early on Aug. 26 the Entente allied troops moved forward.

"In the engagements with the enemy on Aug. 23 and 24, Captain Konomi and Sergeant-Major Sumakoto killed 15 non-commissioned officers and privates and wounded 136 of the enemy, including seven officers. The casualties sustained by the enemy were twice the number of ours. The enemy left behind 300 dead. Our booty included two armored cars, three guns, four machine guns, a number of rifles and quantities of telephone wire and ammunition.

"Detachments of the forces of Colonel Semenoff, the anti-Bolshevist commander, on Aug. 24, occupied Duaria in Trans-Baikalia, where Colonel Semenoff's main forces are

being concentrated. Advance guards already have occupied Halaole.

"The strength of the enemy along the Siberian railway is not known. Near Soltown, enemy forces numbering 1000 were seen retreating. They had destroyed the railway bridge and water tanks and had poisoned the wells.

"Welfnesvjinsk, Newzeleginsk and Zem have been stormed and occupied by Tzcho-Slovak forces and Cossacks coming from the west. The Red Guards are reported to have retreated along the railway and southward to the Russo-Chinese border and to Kiakhta. The enemy has established defenses on the eminences near Chita, the capital of Trans-Baikalia. The positions are not as strongly guarded as heretofore, but at night searchlights are being vigilantly used.

"The enemy landed forces at Kam-erelubalof, but meeting with resistance the Russian troops assumed the defensive and finally were driven off. At midnight on Aug. 24 the Russians boarded ships on Lake Kakhanka and retreated to the eastward."

STANDING OF STATES ON DRY AMENDMENT

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the states on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.

Number that stand in favor, 14.

Number that stand against, 0.

Number that have yet to vote, 34.

Number needed of those yet to vote, 22.

States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:

MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9.

VIRGINIA—Jan. 10.

KENTUCKY—Jan. 14.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 23.

NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 25.

MARYLAND—Feb. 13.

MONTANA—Feb. 19.

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LIQUOR REDUCES COAL OUTPUT

A Uniontown (Pa.) press dispatch appearing in Iron Age says that officials of the United States Fuel Administration and the leading coal and coke operators in the Connellsville region seek the elimination of intoxicating liquors for the duration of the war. It is estimated that the coke production in the Connellsville region is reduced 250,000 tons per month and that nearly 200,000 additional tons of pig iron could be produced were this production of 250,000 tons of coke per month available.

GERMAN CROP REPORT

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Monday)—An official German crop report estimates the yield this year at from 10 to 15 per cent above that of 1917.

Thommen's

Delightful Luncheons

For Business Men and Women

Price 35c and 50c</

MONTENEGRO'S AIM UNION WITH SERBIA

High Official Shows How Small
Country Is Progressing Toward
Democracy, Despite Efforts
of German Agents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France—Mr. Andreas Radovich, the former Montenegrin Minister-President and Minister for Foreign Affairs, has issued, in his present capacity of president of the Montenegrin committee for the National Union, a highly interesting statement concerning the Montenegrin question.

The communication, which is dated from Paris, June, 1918, reads as follows:

"We Southern Slavs, like all other peoples must demonstrate to friends and foes that we are completely united, and that we will not desist from the fight until all of us—Serbs, Croats and Southern Slavs—are united in an independent, democratic state. Profoundly convinced that the only road of salvation for Montenegro, and the goal of her centuries of struggle, is union with Serbia and the other branches of our race, I made it a condition of my acceptance of the post of Minister-President, when King Nicholas again offered it to me in May 1918, that the King should place no obstacles in the way of that union."

After he had given me verbal and written assurance to that effect I considered it my duty to accept that post, which assuredly was no enviable one for a man who knew from personal experience how King Nicholas is wont to reward his conscientious ministers. It is notorious that in 1913, when Serbia and Montenegro acquired a common frontier, the union of these two lands could undoubtedly have been realized, because that union was already an accomplished fact in the souls of the population of both countries, had no powerful external obstacles been placed in the way. Another obstacle consisted in the dynastic question. In order to remove that obstacle I made, in August 1916, my well-known proposal to King Nicholas.

"That proposal was based upon the fusion of the two Serbian dynasties, the last word, however, being reserved to the people. Actually it was nothing new or unexpected, being merely a proposal to carry out the decision of the Montenegrin Prince Danilo I, and the treaty which his nephew, the present King Nicholas, concluded as the Prince in 1865 with the Serbian Prince Mihailo Obrenovic. But our efforts to induce the King to bind himself to fulfill the promises made, remained unsuccessful. In view of the fact that the National Assembly was left behind in the country by the King and fell under enemy domination, it was the sacred duty of those politicians and patriots who escaped abroad to come forward as the interpreters of the unequivocal aspiration and feeling of the nation. In so doing we are following the path chosen by the people, and we demand the fulfillment of its ideals."

"When those ideals were formulated in the Declaration of Corfu, which demands the union of all Southern Slavs in an independent democratic state, our allies greeted with sympathy the aspirations by which that declaration is inspired. Italy, the last hope of the separatist efforts of King Nicholas, has also assented lately to the union of the Southern Slavs, and promised that demand full support. We Montenegrins have subscribed to the Declaration of Corfu because it is the expression of the wishes of our people, and acknowledge their right to determine their future themselves through their regular representatives. The constituent assembly, and no one else, will have the right to create the constitution, and to determine the foundations for the establishment of a new, united state."

"The Montenegrin Committee for the National Union speaks not only in the name of its own members, but has a mandate from the flower of our youth, and represents over 30 associations in Europe and America to which many thousands of Montenegrins belong. All these associations have declared their solidarity with the Declaration of Corfu, and have recognized the Montenegrin Committee as the representative and interpreter of the aspirations of Montenegrins."

"In addition to economic causes, in addition to domestic and foreign political reasons, Montenegro desires the union of her own free impulse, because it is the goal of her century-long struggles, as well as of the national history, traditions, national consciousness and cultural needs of our fatherland. To this aim—the welfare and interests of the nation—everything must be subordinated. We are not acting against one, and to the advantage of another dynasty; for us the dynasty question is altogether secondary. We do not protect the dynasties on the ground of the privileges of age, but according as to whether they are of utility to their people, and in our opinion they should exist only so long as they are occupied in promoting the welfare of the people. Perhaps in no section of our nation is the idea of the restoration of the national community more strongly rooted, and no other land has made so many sacrifices for its own freedom and for the liberation of its brethren."

"We have shown that in this war also the Montenegrins have, as ever, fought bravely, and held high the banner of national freedom and unity. They have done their duty to the end, of that no one will any longer doubt. When, however, it is a question of the welfare of the people, it is necessary to designate those who stand in the way of that welfare: the attitude of such people invokes this, and the ex-

posure of injurious actions assuredly constitutes no libel.

Mr. Lazar, Miljukovic, former Minister-President in the communication of May 20, 1916, which he addressed to King Nicholas in Bordeaux, after his resignation, says in part: I regret to have to state that the catastrophe which befell our country, as well as the distrust with which the Allies regard us, were actually brought about by these irresponsible factors. Your Majesty is better acquainted than anyone else with the negotiations which his Royal Highness the Crown Prince conducted (through the medium of Mr. Carminatti) with Count Bernsdorff, as well as with the meeting between his Royal Highness Prince Petar and Lieutenant-Colonel Hupka, with which the government of the day had nothing whatever to do. Are not those perhaps guilty who introduced disorder and faithlessness into our army, as it then was, by using it for the petty ends of their personal policy? Certain personalities, including some in very close touch with Your Majesty, stirred up disorders in the army in an unlawful manner. That was an error and a crime."

"That is the opinion of a man who is known as a supporter of King Nicholas' dynasty, and as my political opponent. Equally notorious also is the opinion of a former Minister who remained in the country, and who ranked himself as a devoted to the court; that opinion too is by no means flattering to the King, for it comes to the conclusion that Nicholas I, by fleeing from the country, where he left the army and the Skupstina, renounced the state and the crown."

"So far as the statements left behind in Montenegro are concerned, we regard them as having been deceived and led astray; they are the victims of a government whose restoration no one should either demand or desire in any circumstances. It is quite comprehensible that all the secret proposals are unknown to some of these statesmen. I, too, for my part, was able to convince myself of the facts I had previously only suspected only when I became Minister-President in 1916. For instance, that Mr. Carminatti, the Montenegrin consul-general in Milan, admitted to me that he had conducted negotiations in Lugano for the conclusion of a separate peace as the confidential agent of the Crown Prince Danilo, and that a reward of 5,000,000 francs was offered if that separate peace were brought about. Prince Danilo, who also confessed to me that these negotiations were conducted, had informed his father, King Nicholas, concerning them, but all this was kept secret from the Allies."

"The casualties with which certain wretched paid agents endeavor to bring discredit upon our activity cannot move us in the least from the fulfillment of our sacred duty."

"It is not personal animosity, but the welfare of the people that guides us in our undertaking. As on many previous occasions, now too, we repeat the declaration that if King Nicholas proclaims, and offers satisfactory guarantees, that he will assent to everything that the Montenegrin people decides with regard to its future, without any kind of pressure, we too will abide by that decision. Since he calls himself a democrat, he must declare that he submits himself to the decision of the Constituent Assembly. Until that is done, we will not permit the true national desires for unity to be falsified. Those desires are unambiguous, and have even been confirmed in a constitution by the separatist efforts of King Nicholas, has also assented lately to the union of the Southern Slavs, and promised that demand full support. We Montenegrins have subscribed to the Declaration of Corfu because it is the expression of the wishes of our people, and acknowledge their right to determine their future themselves through their regular representatives. The constituent assembly, and no one else, will have the right to create the constitution, and to determine the foundations for the establishment of a new, united state."

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The Secretary of State for India makes the following announcement regarding the Royal Indian Marine:

1. Certain improvements have recently been made in the pay and prospects of the service and also in the grades and designations of officers.
2. A Selection Board has been appointed to consider all applications for permanent appointment both to the executive and to the engineering branches of the service. All candidates must be the sons either of natural born or naturalized British subjects. The minimum and maximum ages limits remain as before, viz., 17 and 22 for the executive and 21 and 25 for the engineering branch. A candidate for the executive branch is not required to possess a board of trade certificate (second mate), but must produce in lieu thereof evidence of four years' service at sea, or a course in a training ship with subsequent service at sea amounting to four years in all. A selected candidate who does not possess the certificate will be appointed on probation for 18 months in the first instance. A candidate for the engineering branch who does not possess a board of trade certificate of competency as first or second class engineer may be appointed as assistant engineer on probation for 18 months in the first instance. Candidates will be required to appear before the Selection Board, and will also be examined by a medical board as to their physical fitness. Further particulars under both the above heads and forms of application for appointment may be obtained from the Secretary, Military Department, India Office, London, S. W. 1.

DRAFT EVADERS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

VANCOUVER, B. C. — The military authorities are busy rounding up draft evaders and other violators of the Military Service Act. Magistrates have had a large number of Greeks before them for failure to carry necessary registration papers. They have issued a ruling that no papers will be recognized for Greeks unless signed by the Greek consul in Montreal. This was due to the fact that in several cases citizenship papers had been prepared locally, and there was grave doubt as to their genuineness.

PROBLEM OF THE COUNTRY COTTAGE

Great Interest Taken in England
in Removing the Isolated Cot-
tage and Improving the Con-
ditions of the Land Workers

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Correspondence in the papers and pamphlets of various kinds betokens the deep interest which attaches to the problem of the country cottage about to be erected in the future, and no question of reconstruction has ever demanded greater patience or forbearance than the ever green problem of the isolated and tied country cottage. In small towns the question has to a certain degree solved itself, but it is in the definitely rural districts that the matter becomes complex.

As in all industrial matters, so in rural, it is evident that the extreme individualistic point of view is bound to suffer in the restatement of values that is taking place. Now that reconstruction is to be undertaken upon a scientific basis, the men who can regard the housing question upon the broad, rather than the merely personal basis are the ones who will be trusted to take the matter in hand. If property owners take the line that they intend to do as they like upon their own estates, they will inevitably come into conflict with any local authorities who have risen to the level asked for by the local government board in its recent circular. As a matter of fact, some of the most active promoters of rural reconstruction are to be found amongst the great landowners, and they grasp the fundamental fact that the mere building of houses is not sufficient, for it is the position of the houses that is of almost equal importance if rural life is to vie with that of the town.

Anybody acquainted personally and not merely theoretically with the depths of the country, understands why there is an outcry against the extremely isolated single country cottage. It is true that stockkeepers may have to be in far-away places so as to be near their work, but this is no argument for solitary cottages. The loneliness and discomfort of the women's lives, the lack of assistance in emergencies, are known to all who are not prejudiced observers, and it is to be hoped that, under better ideals of country life, several cottages will be grouped together. Foresters, and such men, often inhabit very isolated cottages, and many of them enjoy being in such positions, but while such isolation may seem to be occasionally inevitable there are other important considerations to be taken into account, all of which can be adjusted, if the main objective, that of the good of the community as a whole, is kept well in view.

It is the opinion of keen observers that in the depths of rural England, there is a great deal asking for reform. Extreme isolation and dullness have much to answer for in the way of deterioration of all kinds. The more go-ahead individuals, cramped by lack of means of communication and thus of social intercourse, have migrated to the towns, while the remainder has consisted largely of those lacking in initiative and efficiency. It is noticeable that in neighborhoods where the workers are less scattered and isolated, as for instance in fruit-growing and dairy-producing districts, the intellectual average is a far higher one; there is greater appreciation of scientific method and a more determined effort to get something out of cooperative undertakings.

If, as is conceded by agricultural experts, it is in the interests of the nation that large wheat-producing areas are preserved intact and not broken up into smaller holdings, the housing question will have to be solved by some system of grouping of cottages, then of villages, varying in size, and fairly near the work of the inhabitants. Those schemes that are built upon the fond hope that men after long hours of work will be ready to bicycle miles to their homes, come from those who hold the urban point of view and who know little of the difficulties of the country which have still to be overcome.

The law never has been a terror to the good-doer at any time, but at the moment it appears to be giving much food for reflection to sleepy rural district councils and others in remote places hitherto undisturbed by a strong public opinion. If agriculture is once more to be a great industry, the very real drawback to isolation in country life has to be reckoned with, just as the "tied" cottage problem must be met and not shelved.

The good landlord, who has always housed his tenants and workpeople well, and who has never turned them out thoughtlessly, finds it difficult to see where difficulties lie. He must, however, remember that less generously minded proprietors are often in a position which makes them hold occupiers in something approaching thrall, and if they happen to offend, and it is the natural opposition to this condition that has sent so many countrymen against their inclination to live in cramped and uncomfortable conditions in the free houses of the towns.

A sensible contribution comes from a Surrey landowner, in which he gives his experienced opinion that in no other way can the housing in rural neighborhoods be solved, than by recognizing the necessity that rural employers shall be bound to house those they employ. He sees no objection to the government advancing money for cottage building at a low rate of interest, secured as a first charge on the farm rent, much as the government encouraged the tile draining of land 80 years ago. The landlord should be empowered to charge a fair interest on the cost of such new tied cottages as additional rent to be paid

by the tenant farmer, and he, in his agreement, would be bound to sub-let only to farm laborers, the rent being fixed at the market value of the cottage, with due regard to local conditions. Every householder should pay rates for himself, thus abolishing the system of compounding for rates. With the minimum agricultural wage in hand cash, he believes that, given shorter hours and better education, there are scores of men ready to go back to the land. He also has a few remarks to make about the theorists, who always seem to plan "with the flicker of the cinematograph before their eyes," and he holds the opinion that if there is to be a permanent revival of corn-growing in England, we must have plenty of folk out in the open country, the "foreign" as our ancestors called it, away from cinematograph and lamps and orange peel, enjoying these seductive delights on rare occasions only. Children, however, must be educated in the future, and women must be kept from the useless drudgery, from which scientific evolution is gradually freeing them, but Mr. Lambert's excellent ideas can be brought into line with those, who, also country-bred, believe that system should be applied to cottage-building in any circumstances, and that extreme isolation is a mistake.

In his appeal to the State to house its own workpeople he makes a good contribution to the subject of housing. Why does the State not lead the way and house the postmen and why not insist that County Councils shall house policemen, and District Councils their many different employees, thus saving the congestion in rural places and at the same time setting the example of building a good type of house. Objections would of course come from the opponent to "tied" houses. The present is certainly the moment for a reassessment of all cottage rents, now that the minimum agricultural wage is determined, and it is equally the moment when those who wish all building to be municipal should work amicably with those who believe in encouraging the best type of landowner to house his own tenants. It does not do to forget that better wages all over the country will give that sense of personal freedom which will tend to diminish the disadvantages of the tied cottage, but it is to be hoped that the agricultural members of the reconstruction committees will grapple with the subject of rents now that wages have provided a basis to go upon.

**METHOD OF BUILDING
FABRICATED SHIPS**
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—An article in Engineering on British fabricated ships says:

"This name is applied to vessels, the component parts of which are put together and, as far as possible, riveted in bridge-building and other inland steel constructional works, the units being as large as is admissible for transit by rail or road to ship-assembling yards for putting together for launch and completion. The idea of the fabricated ships is somewhat erroneously considered to be novel, but it is really only a development of a procedure which has been adopted in ordinary shipbuilding yards for a considerable time, and has, in the last year or two, been greatly extended, sections of decks, as well as framing, etc., being completed on staging close to the ship, where the work of riveting is done more quickly, because there is greater accessibility for the pneumatic and other riveting machinery. No doubt, in our present emergency, advantage accrues from utilizing plant at the bridge-building establishments, but the congestion on the railways necessitates the shortest possible length of transit from the steel constructional works to the ship-assembling yards. This is a question which, we fear, is not receiving the fullest consideration, owing in part to the preconceived idea that fabricated ships should be built in specially devised ship-assembling yards, and particularly in the national shipbuilding yards, now being organized on the Bristol Channel. If the component units of ships are prepared in Glasgow, obviously it would be better to utilize them in the Clyde shipbuilding district; this applies similarly to the Northeast Coast. The South Wales steel district, therefore, should be the only source of supply for the national yards on the Bristol Channel. Only on this hypothesis is the establishment of national yards on the Bristol Channel, at the present juncture, justifiable. This is particularly the case, as there has been no satisfactory reply, with full evidence to meet the contention that all the berths in existing yards are not continually occupied, and that all the skilled labor drawn from the army at home which could be absorbed efficiently in private yards has not been supplied to these establishments, already effectively organized and satisfactorily equipped from a mechanical standpoint. The information available regarding the fabricated ship is to the effect that it is a bigger ship than most of the standard ships, and that there is not a curved frame in it. The size and weight of the unit of construction are limited, so that transport is easy, and powerful gear for placing it in position is necessary. As regards machinery, geared turbines have been adopted in place of reciprocating engines, as these can be built extensively in other than marine engineering shops."

SASKATCHEWAN CROPS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—Crop prospects in Saskatchewan have improved by 25 per cent in the last two weeks, while ripening has been delayed to the same extent, according to an announcement made by the Hon. W. R. Motherwell, the provincial Minister of Agriculture. At the same time, Mr. Motherwell was doubtful of the estimate of 100,000,000 bushels of wheat for Saskatchewan as issued by the federal authorities.

NORWAY MOVES FOR OUTWORKERS

New Laws Provide Minimum
Wages and Good Industrial
Conditions for Those Who Do
Not Work in Factory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Labor Gazette for July gives an account of the trade boards which were established by act of Parliament in Norway in February last. The act came into operation on July 1 and is to remain in operation until June 30, 1923.

The provisions with regard to the fixation of minimum wages, the article states, apply primarily to outwork in industries engaged in the manufacture of clothing and articles of needwork generally. Such industries are to be specified in a list to be issued by the government, and the application of the law may be extended to other occupations in which outworkers are employed.

The duty of carrying the law into execution is assigned to a board (Outwork Board), which is to be appointed by the government, and is to consist of three or five members, as the government may decide. The board may be composed either of men or of women. The chairman and his deputy must not be merchants, manufacturers or outworkers, nor may they have any economic interest in the decisions of the board. The remaining members and their deputies are to include equal numbers of workpeople and employers belonging to trades in which outworkers are employed.

The special duty of the board is to make investigations as to the wages actually paid in the industries in respect of which minimum rates may be fixed under the law. Such investigations may be undertaken spontaneously by the board, but it is specially provided that an investigation of the character indicated shall in any case be made on a request by six or more workpeople or employers belonging to an industry covered by the law. Should the board find after investigation that wages in an industry are unsatisfactory, it may appoint a trade board to fix minimum wages for the industry in question, or for several industries taken collectively. Before the Outwork Board appoints a trade board the views of the communal authority in whose district the board is to operate are to be considered. A trade board is to be composed of a chairman and as many members, either men or women, as the Outwork Board may decide, but not less than four. The members are to be selected by the communal authority after the views of the organizations of the workpeople and employers in the industry have been considered, and the chairman is to be nominated by the Outwork Board.

In fixing the minimum rates in an industry, the trade board is to have regard to the wages current in the locality for the same or similar work in workshops and factories and for other outworkers. It is particularly provided that care shall be taken to fix minimum wage rates in such relation to earnings in workshops and in factories that outwork shall not be displaced. The award of the trade board is to be forwarded to the Outwork Board, which shall publish such award, at the same time inviting workpeople and employers to send in their observations thereon within a month. At the end of such period the Outwork Board may either confirm the award or may amend it, or may send the matter back to the trade board for reconsideration. If the award is confirmed, the Outwork Board must fix the date when it is to become operative, but such date is to be at least two months after the date of confirmation.

Should the Outwork Board discover that the minimum rate of wages fixed for a certain industry has had the effect of reducing the amount of outwork or in some other way prejudicing the workpeople, the board may determine that the minimum rates laid down shall also apply to work in the same industry which is executed in workshops or factories, or special minimum rates of pay must be formulated for the latter kind of work. "Outwork" is defined by the law as being "industrial work which is done for remuneration by a worker for an employer or for a middleman, provided that the work is carried out in the worker's home or in some other place where the employer exercises no supervision over the arrangements for

executing the work, or in the workshop of a middleman."

Every employer and middleman is to keep a separate register of the outworkers employed, and a copy of such register is to be forwarded each year to the local inspecting authority and to the Outwork Board. Lists containing particulars of the minimum rates of wages paid are also to be exhibited in places easily accessible to workpeople; and employers are to provide each outworker with a wages book in which particulars of work given out and returned and of wages paid are to be entered. Settlement of account, any payment of wages due, are to take place, as a rule, once weekly.

Provision is also made for the inspection by local health or factory inspectors of places in which work is carried on by outworkers, whether in the homes of the workers, or in the workshops of middlemen.

Persons committing breaches of the act are liable to fines, the limits of which, however, are not specified.

**THE "MIGHTY EFFORT"
OF GREAT BRITAIN**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The ministers responsible for the fighting services were the guests of the treasurer and masters of the Bench of the Honorable Society of Gray's Inn at a dinner recently held in Gray's Inn Hall.

Lord Curzon in referring to the critical military situation said that recent events would probably exercise an influence on the whole course of the campaign not less remarkable than the original and famous battle of the Marne, four years ago. The enemy's promised knockout blow had been delivered and had failed. He had lost the initiative, but what was of more importance, a blow had been inflicted upon the morale and prestige of his troops. The allied forces had found a genius in General Foch. They were anxious for peace, provided only that it was the kind of peace they could honorably keep. Their resolution was unabated, their vitality unshaken.

Sir Robert Borden spoke of Canada's determination to see the war through to a satisfactory conclusion. General Smuts said that whilst they all recognized the great assistance given by the Dominions during the war, he wished to pay his tribute to what Great Britain had accomplished. He thought that Lord Curzon was perfectly right when he said that insufficient publicity of propaganda had been made of the mighty effort which the people of Great Britain had made. Words failed them to express the admiration they felt for what had been done by that little island. During the war fighting had been transferred to a new element, and the air had become one of the most important factors in the war. Great Britain had started at a low level in that respect when war broke out, but by the ceaseless efforts of its people it had succeeded in organizing a most formidable air force for fighting on the side of the Allies. In addition to that, Great Britain was the only country which had increased its capacity for food production during the war. These mighty efforts had been achieved by the people with characteristic silence, calmness and dignity, without publicity. Great Britain had become the mainstay of the whole allied resistance.

LETTERS

"Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented."

(No. 243)

Eliminate "German" as Prefix
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In the dictionaries, as you no doubt know, under the heading German, follows a long list of things, and all are called with the prefix "German." Recently, I was looking up the composition of a metal, called "German silver," and it is general to make this metal of six parts copper, 2½ parts zinc, 1½ parts nickel. These proportions vary at times. I do not see anything German in this composition metal, except the name German, which might indicate that it was a substitute, or was not pure silver.

Copper, zinc and nickel we can mine here and make here into compositions for whatever use is necessary, so why must our books call our purely native products German?

If we have a certain kind of pancake for breakfast and should go according to some dictionaries' definition, we should have German pancakes, made of foodstuff grown in our own country and made by an American cook. If we have a pair of wool socks knitted a certain way, the dictionaries define these socks as German socks, and yet the wool comes from American sheep and was made up into socks in an American standard way.

I hope a way may be found, within the United States, to eliminate the prefix "German" from everything that is not German.

(Signed) CHARLES A. GORDON.
Chicago, Ill., Aug. 17, 1918.

(No. 245)

Where Women Do Men's Work
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I read with interest the article in The Christian Science Monitor of Monday, Aug. 5, about Miss Dodd, the motor woman of Charles City, Ia. In the Portland (Ore.) Oregonian of Tuesday, Aug. 13, in an article at the head of next to last column on front page, entitled "Vacant Houses Few in Portland," is a reference to a statement from the Portland Post Office Department to the effect that they are now using 35 women mail carriers and that more will be put on from time to time. Lately a Portland paper mentioned that the rural route at Klamath Falls, Ore., was now handled by a woman, and at Oregon City a farmer's wife has taken over a rural mail route to release a man for war service, and to help out her husband she is doing the farm work and looking after the children at meal time.

(Signed) CHAS. P. GOUGH.
McMinnville, Ore., Aug. 13, 1918.

**To Help
Out the
Sugar
Shortage**

Just thin corn syrup with hot water, add a little MAPLEINE and one of the finest "Mapley" syrups imaginable is ready to serve.

GROCERS SELL IT
Send 4c stamps and cartons top for MAPLEINE COOK BOOK, 200 recipes. Write Dept. H.

CRESCENT MANUFACTURING CO.,
Seattle, Wash.

(M301)

**IOWA
First Farm Mortgage
AND TAX FREE
Municipal Bonds**

Denominations \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1000
At all times we own and offer choice lists of these types of securities. Correspondence is invited with Banks, Trust Companies, Insurance Companies and Individuals.
Iowa Investments No. 600
is an interesting book. Send for it.
BANKERS MORTGAGE COMPANY
Authorized Capital \$2,000,000
DES MOINES, IOWA

Moore Push-Pins
To hang up anything on walls—pictures, pennants, draperies—use Moore Push-Pins. Glass heads, steel points.
For heavy pictures, clocks, etc., use the PUSH-LESS HANGER.
10c
At Stationery, Hardware and Photo Supply Stores. In Canada 15c. Samples and Booklet Free. Write Dept. 40.
MOORE PUSH-PIN CO.
Philadelphia, Pa.

**Try Beech-Nut Peanut
Butter Croquettes**

They're Delicious, Economical
2 cups mashed potatoes, ¼ cup bread crumbs, 2 eggs, ¼ cup cream, 1 tablespoon milk, 2 tablespoons butter or butter substitute, 1 small onion, chopped, ¼ teaspoon salt, ¼ cup Beech-Nut Peanut Butter.

Mix the potatoes with the butter, milk, 1 egg, onion and salt. Heat the cream and bread crumbs in small saucepan and stir to thick paste. Cool and add the peanut butter. Then add to potato mixture and form into croquettes. Beat second egg, adding a little cold water. Roll the croquettes in bread crumbs, then in the beaten egg and in bread crumbs again. Fry in deep, hot fat and drain.

Tell your grocer to send you a jar of Beech-Nut Peanut Butter, so that you can make these croquettes today.

BEECH-NUT PACKING COMPANY, CANAJOHARIE, NEW YORK
"Foods of Finest Flavor"

Executing the work, or in the workshop of a middleman."

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Denominations \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1000
At all times we own and offer choice lists of these types of securities. Correspondence is invited with Banks, Trust Companies, Insurance Companies and Individuals.
Iowa Investments No. 600
is an interesting book. Send for it.
BANKERS MORTGAGE COMPANY
Authorized Capital \$2,000,000
DES MOINES, IOWA

Moore Push-Pins
To hang up anything on walls—pictures, pennants, draperies—use Moore Push-Pins. Glass heads, steel points.
For heavy pictures, clocks, etc., use the PUSH-LESS HANGER.
10c
At Stationery, Hardware and Photo Supply Stores. In Canada 15c. Samples and Booklet Free. Write Dept. 40.
MOORE PUSH-PIN CO.
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NEW WORLD AFTER
THE WAR IS OVER

Secretary Daniels Sounds an Encouraging Note to Workers of United States in Labor Day Address at Indianapolis

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—"American patriotism and confidence in victory mainly rest on the knowledge that American toilers are loyal to the core," Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, delivered this encouraging note to the workers of America in a Labor Day address here.

"The full and complete enlistment of labor in this country," he said, "has not only heartened America but it has as well cheered and strengthened the heroic men fighting for liberty across the sea. The magnificent reception of Samuel Gompers in Great Britain, hailed there as the labor apostle of the doctrine 'Win the War,' shows that labor loyalty here has stimulated the spirit of fighting to victory in all allied countries."

Labor, he declared, has shown itself patriotic and devoted, and through its efforts, despite depleted ranks, has largely increased the nation's normal output. He pictured a new world after the war—a world with broad gauge views, with a liberalism that would benefit all mankind.

"The world after peace," said Secretary Daniels, "will not go back to the conditions such as existed prior to our entrance into the mighty struggle. The people will take on new dignity. What labor earns will find its way into the pockets of labor. New conditions will impose new duties. Statesmanship of vision will create new opportunities for American commerce and guarantee to labor the bread has earned. This war is fundamental. Its effect will be to change everything. Trade and commerce and finance will seek new and broader fields and men and standards. There will be a more equitable division between capital and labor."

Parade in New York

Hundred Thousand Reviewed by the Secretary of Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—As an undeniable proof that Labor Day, 1918, was utterly different from any other that America had ever witnessed, 100,000 workers marched up Fifth Avenue, as a living expression of the "Win the War for Freedom" slogan.

The parade of 16 columns was

escorted by United States soldiers from Governor's Island and sailors from the New York Navy Yard. It was reviewed by William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, Mayor Hylan, George Creel, chairman of the Committee on Public Information, and Thomas G. Patten, postmaster of New York. Floats and various features appealing for the sale of War Savings Stamps were an interesting part of the parade.

After the parade George Creel addressed a loyalty meeting, following which an official four-reel film of the Committee on Public Information was shown.

Workers' Part in War

President Wilson Lays Stress on What They Are Doing

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson, in a Labor Day message, laid great stress on the part that labor had in winning of the war, saying in part: "Every tool in every essential industry is a weapon, and a weapon wielded for the same purpose that an army rifle is wielded."

Director-General McAdoo issued an order that railroad employees be permitted to participate in celebration of the day wherever essential operations would not be hampered.

Director-General Schwab of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, in a cable message to the American troops in France, gave assurances that everything possible was being done in his line.

MR. W. M. HUGHES' GREAT ATTACK ON NEGOTIATED PEACE

(Continued from page one)

the European balance of power. Germany, it was now plain, was striking at what freedom everywhere desire, namely, to determine their own fortune, to insist upon justice, and to oblige their governments to act for them, and not for the private and selfish interests of the governing class. It was a war to make the nations and peoples of the world secure against every such power as German autocracy represents. It was a war of emancipation. This is, therefore, the war of all wars, which labor should support, and support with all its concentrated power.

It was a profound mystery, Mr. Thorne continued, where money was coming from to assist the pacifist propaganda, and he related how a petition was being sent round to all trade unions signed "London Workmen's Memorial to Lord Lansdowne." Mr. Ben Tillett described Mr. Ramsay MacDonald as a "wretched political adventurer," who had never helped

to raise wages of the standard of living. Mr. J. H. Thomas said that unless Germany were admitted to the League of Nations, the league would have to organize to compel her to keep the peace. Rather than accept peace at Russia's expense, he proceeded, he would prefer "to see us wiped out."

DERBY, England (Monday)—As a preface to the Trades Union Congress opened here today an anti-pacifist meeting was held at Market Square, yesterday.

Capt. James O'Grady, Member of Parliament for the East Division of Leeds, telegraphed from Ireland that he was unable to be present owing to "the extraordinary recruiting going on in Ireland."

Mr. Will Thorne, Social Democratic Member of Parliament for the South Division of West Ham, said he believed Germany would not only offer the status quo ante bellum in the West but would give Alsace to France in return for a free hand in the East. "But rather than to accept a peace of that kind," he said, "I would prefer to see us wiped out. We stand for a peace that will give the absolute right of self-determination to all peoples."

His remarks were heartily cheered.

Mr. Gompers Entertained

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Sunday)—Samuel Gompers and members of the American Labor Commission were entertained to lunch on Saturday by the American Ambassador and Mrs. Page, and have now left for the Derby Trade Union Congress.

REPRISALS URGED FOR AIR ATTACK

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—A Constantinople message states that the newspaper Vakit is urging reprisals against enemy civilians in Turkey for the recent Allied air attacks on Constantinople, and maintains that prisoners of war due to be exchanged should not be allowed to leave until an absolute guarantee against a repetition of the attacks has been given.

CAVALINI TRIAL POSTPONED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Monday)—Newspapers announce that the opening of the Cavallini trial has again been postponed, owing to the enormous documents counsel have to examine. The Epoca expresses regret at the delay, considering that the trial has been postponed too long already both in the interests of the accused and of the nation.

MR. HENDERSON AND PEACE SETTLEMENT

British Labor Leader Says Peace at Sword's Point Would Open New Strife—Disappointed at German Socialists' Reply

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BIRMINGHAM, England (Sunday)—At a labor conference here yesterday, Mr. Arthur Henderson, the British labor leader, protested against the descriptions of the Labor Party's policy as pacifist and defeatist, and made a further statement concerning the replies received to the inter-allied Socialists' war aims memorandum. A general election at an early date, he declared, would have one redeeming feature of affording the party an opportunity of replying to the wholesale misrepresentations of its policy, which, he argued, had been assailed as pacifist and defeatist, simply because the labor method of approaching the problem of a peace settlement was different from others, though not less consistent, with world peace; because labor desired a victory of ideals and democratic aims, and did not desire war to end in a settlement dictated at the sword's point, which would not reconcile sundered peoples, but sow seeds of future strife.

When he spoke at Northampton, Mr. Henderson continued, he believed the parties of the Central Powers had practically accepted the general ideas of the inter-allied memorandum, though he must admit his generous estimate of the German Socialist majority's reply had been much too sanguine. As the matter now stood, he candidly confessed he was bitterly disappointed with the latter's attitude, though it was still too obscure for him to say they definitely rejected those ideas.

Information was still incomplete, and they did not really know whether Mr. Troelstra was thrown over by Herr Scheidemann or Herr Scheidemann by his executive, or whether that executive was compelled by pressure from the German Government to repudiate both.

Having admitted that, was it wrong, Mr. Henderson asked, to welcome any evidence of returning sanity on the German Socialist's part, or to welcome what he had reason to regard as proof of a changed and new spirit in the enemy countries? Was it not the duty of a man in his position, a supporter of the war, as he had always been, to be on the alert to seize every opportunity to promote the policy of

international understanding, to which Allied labor and Socialism stood pledged?

Knowing what war meant in terms of human life and happiness, he was anxious to close no possible avenue to world peace, consonant with justice and right. That was why he welcomed what seemed to be the first signs of change of heart and mind in the Central Empires, and, if misunderstandings had arisen, it was because representatives of the working classes' parties on both sides had not been allowed freely to interchange their views.

Labor's policy was not one of compromise with Germany's militarist rulers, or of surrender to the German Imperialists' predatory aims. Mr. Henderson maintained, nor was it a policy of weakness and disunity such as led to the Brest-Litovsk débacle. It was inspired by a desire to win the war for freedom and democracy.

Labor was not defeatist. It was only trying to vindicate its faith in the spirit of internationalism, and to justify its conviction that a just and lasting peace could only be attained by conscious resolution of the peoples of all countries. He warned organized workers that desperate efforts would be made at the general election to secure their support for the kind of victory which means the smashing of Germany, and a dictated peace, that might not be one of ideals but of imperialism and greed. Organized workers and the great mass of public opinion did not desire that kind of victory.

Labor believed the moment would come when the German Government would be compelled to yield to the combined pressure of the allied armies, and of their own disillusioned and deceived people. Its policy was to convert the German people into allies with it against German militarism and autocracy. That is why they sought an international meeting, but there could be no such meeting until the parties of the Central Powers accepted the inter-allied memorandum as a basis of discussion.

In such a meeting, Allied labor and socialism would not betray the Allied cause, but vindicate it as the cause of freedom and democracy. It was their manifest duty, Mr. Henderson concluded, to develop in the Germans an understanding of what was contained in the replies of the Hungarian, Austrian and Bulgarian parties, and to convince the German majority that their attitude was an obstacle to peace.

PAMPHLETS DROPPED IN CASSEL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—Die Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung reports that a small balloon recently drifted over a village in the Cassel district dropping French pamphlets, entitled "Balfour's Reply to Von Hertling."

CHANCELLOR FINDS PERIL IN CRITICISM

Count von Hertling Expresses Anxiety Over Outlook in Address to Roman Catholic Students Union in Berlin

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)

Count von Hertling, the Imperial German Chancellor, today expressed anxiety over the outlook for the future in an address to a delegation of representatives of the Roman Catholic Students Union. According to a Berlin dispatch, the Chancellor spoke of the sacrifices and the demands of war, and declared significantly that, in addition to the sacrifices from which hardly any family had been entirely spared, "there are difficulties of food and clothing and manifold deprivations at the present time and I am anxious concerning the outlook for the future."

War, the Chancellor declared, was, and is, the greatest possible experience for the nation. It manifests itself, he said, among Germany's enemies in the form of hatred "bordering on insanity, while among the Germans it displays its effects principally in the strengthening of the inclination to criticism against the government and its measures. This criticism intensified party antagonisms, the Chancellor added, and he warned the students that "therein, gentlemen, there is undoubtedly danger."

The Chancellor continued: "Not that there is any real convulsion in the life of the state to be feared from this. Our German nation is, in its overwhelming majority, too perspicacious and intelligent for that. But there is danger, owing to the impression caused among our enemies. They dream of an impending internal collapse; they construct their stronghold of victory thereon and for its sake prolong the war."

"There is, therefore, in this matter special need for a remedy. What we need is united and firm cohesion between the Emperor and the Empire and the Government and the people, so that it may be clear to the outside world, and may not be obscured by a cloud of differences of opinion expressed in writing or by word of mouth."

It was every one's duty to contribute to this end, and assist in strengthening "the United front at home" said the Chancellor, adding: "The army command regards the military situation with complete calm and confidence, even though it has been obliged for strategic reasons to withdraw our lines at several points. Our glorious troops will continue to beat back the tremendous onset of the

enemy arms until our adversaries perceive that they cannot destroy us, and are therefore, on their part, ready for an understanding."

"This day shall come, because it must come, if Europe is not to bleed to death, and European culture sink into the misery of barbarism. We implore the Almighty, who hitherto so clearly has stood by us, that we may not have to wait too long for this day."

GERMANY ADVISED TO MODIFY AIMS

Count Montgelas Urges Germans to Renounce World Domination and Join League

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—In the third article on a League of Nations in Das Berliner Tageblatt, Count Montgelas insists on the necessity for Germany's joining a League of Nations on the ground that economic war is the real menace, and Germany must strive for admittance to the league, and courageously make the necessary sacrifices, precisely to prevent any prejudice to the German people's vital interests. Her entry, he declares, would be tantamount to the renunciation of all claims to world domination, surrender of the decision on war or peace into the hands of the entire community, acknowledgment of all international treaties, including those concerning Belgium and Luxembourg, and renunciation of all special commercial advantages with Eastern Europe.

In exchange, Germany would acquire equal rights with others regarding world trade. Germany's membership of the league, he writes, is the best guarantee against a militarist conception, which, in all foreign questions, makes the strategic points of view the dominant factor.

SIR ROBERT BORDEN PRESENTS BLACK ROD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—In his office on Friday morning, the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Borden, in the presence of the newspaper correspondents handed to Lieut.-Col. Ernest J. Chamber, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, the new Black Rod which has been presented to Canada by the United Kingdom branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association, and which Sir Robert brought over from England with him. It was presented to the Premier at a gathering in London. Inset in the rod is a British sovereign, dated 1914, the year Colonel Chambers was appointed to the office of Gentleman Usher.

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Semi-Dress and Tailored Hats

Of great importance are the semi-dress and tailored hats from our own workrooms—many of the models rivaling the much more expensive foreign conceptions. From the inexpensive hat to the more elaborate one, each gives striking evidence of superb taste in the subtly blending colors—the becoming lines—and in exacting attention to every detail. The materials are of the finest qualities, yet the prices are decidedly moderate—many models at but ten, fifteen to twenty-five dollars.

New Hats of Paris

The French designers are represented here by some of their best models. There are stunning hats of unusual line—in richer colorings and in more varied types than they have been for years past.

Drawn from Hat Shown by Chandler & Co.

Drawn from Hat Shown by Chandler & Co.

Foreign Reproductions
Conspicuous among the hundreds of new hats shown are the reproductions and adaptations of foreign models. Many are faithful copies—down to the rich materials and exquisite trimmings. Others introduce features from beautiful Paris originals—preserving the wonderfully artistic effects so characteristic of the famous French designers.

Drawn from Hat Shown by Chandler & Co.

SIR R. BORDEN'S
SPEECH IN TORONTO

(Continued from page one)

climate, there was never greater need that it should be strong and efficient. Fifteen months ago, the name of Canada and the record of the Canadian Army stood high among all the allied nations. Today, they stand higher than ever before. It must be a source of pride to every thoughtful Canadian that not only in the splendid valor and discipline of our infantry but in all the so-called technical arms of the service Canadians stand at the very front. In artillery efficiency, in the work of the engineers, in the flying service, in the organization of its magnificent machine gun establishment, in its intelligence service, the Canadian Army yields place to none. It is not too much to say that in many of these services Canada is preeminent. I believe that the machinegun organization of our army serves as an example and model to the British Army. The work of the railway construction corps and of the forestry corps has been equally distinguished. Up to Aug. 31, nearly 414,000 men have gone overseas in the Canadian Army. Do you realize that in this fifth year of the war the Canadian Army in numbers, in efficiency, in morale and in determination is stronger than ever before? What has made this possible? The resolve of Canada to support and stand by her army, the provision of adequate reinforcements, the maintenance of the army at full strength; these are the factors that have sustained the courage, resourcefulness, discipline and devotion of the Canadian soldier. The strength of Canada's purpose reaches its highest exemplification in the men who hold her battle line. But, in the ultimate issue, no army can be stronger than the spirit of the people behind it.

There is complete cooperation and unity of effort between our forces in France and the troops in England who stand ready to take their place in the line when the call comes. A most thorough system of training has been organized. I saw many thousands of soldiers who had recently arrived from Canada; men who have been enlisted under the Military Service Act. There was but one report as to the spirit which animates them. They were as strong in their sense of duty and in their determination to win the war as those who preceded them.

Much has been said of men remaining in England who should be at the front. I found no evidence of any such condition. Colonel Gunn, a very capable officer, was appointed, many months ago, to the important duty of commanding from all the various units in Great Britain, including the forestry corps, all men capable of military service at the front. He has gone repeatedly through every establishment from headquarters down and through every office in each department; he has despatched to France every man fit for military service except a few whose expert knowledge was regarded as absolutely essential to the duties they perform.

After visiting one of the Canadian camps, I journeyed in the afternoon to the American camp at Winchester. As hundreds of thousands men have passed through that camp on their way to France. Twenty thousand of them crossed the ocean last May in the same convoy with me. They are a splendid physique, very serious, earnest, very determined. There are one and a half million of them on the other side of the Atlantic, men of the same type as the Canadians. Already, they have taught the Germans not only to respect but to dread their fighting qualities. To realize what they have already rendered possible, consider the situation in France as it was, three months ago, and as it is today.

When I reached England early in June, the situation on the western front gave cause for grave apprehension. When I set out for Canada, about the middle of August, the position was completely changed. Appreciation has been given to confidence and there was a well-founded belief that the grand climax of the war is approaching. Before that comes there will be much talk of peace. No inconclusive peace which should be merely the prelude to another struggle will be accepted by the men who have borne the burden and made the sacrifice. The issue must be settled now, and Germany must learn her lesson once for all. Friends intimate would shrink from the nameless outbursts by which she has deliberately degraded the name of humanity; they would blush for the barbarous and brutal cynicism with which she has degraded and broken every decent conception of public law and international usage. Was it for nothing that the Americans went into battle shouting "Remember the Lusitania?" Was it for nothing that the Huns heard the battle cry "Remember the Llandovery Castle?" when the Canadians made their onset? The memory of these things cannot be wiped out in a day or a year, or even a century. There is no desire to crush or humiliate the German people, but they have permitted their rulers to brand them as cruel, brutal, and barbarous; they must prove themselves regenerate before they can be received again on equal terms within the world's commonwealth of decent nations.

And this is the message I bring you from the Canadian Army. Stand fast to your purpose. Abide the issue and vindicate the cause of justice and humanity.

At the afternoon address in the course of his remarks Sir Robert Borden said:

It is at once a duty and privilege to be here on Labor Day and to give to the Canadians, dwelling in peace and security within our borders, a message from those other Canadians who so lately I have seen holding their battle front in that ancient and storied land from which the first pioneers came to this country. Those

from whom the message comes were foremost when the first call came. Up to the 31st of March last, Canada had dispatched overseas 364,750 men, and of these more than 227,000 were classed as "workmen." These figures speak more eloquently than any words that I could utter of the devotion, the ideals and the patriotism of Canadian labor.

"It was impossible for Canada to take any other course than that which she followed in this war. It was taken by the unanimous voice of her free Parliament, which upheld the determination reached by the government on that fateful day in August, more than four years ago. Men speaking in praise of her effort sometimes say she came to the aid of the mother country. I have not so regarded it. Canada entered this war as one of the free nations of the great British Commonwealth, because the struggle imperiled its existence and because the purposes for which that struggle was undertaken were, in the opinion of her people and her Parliament, just and righteous. Even to this day, the mass of the German people are seemingly deluded by the cry that Great Britain forced this war upon Germany. Two contrasts stand forth as conclusive. Great Britain and her sister nations were utterly unprepared for aggressive military effort when this war broke out; during half a century, Germany had built up for wanton aggression the most formidable military force ever known in the world's history. Great Britain, through the untiring efforts of her statesmen, and especially Sir Edward Grey, most earnestly sought a conference which would have prevented war; Germany, secure in her mighty preparation, spurned all arbitration except that of the sword. As she has willed it, so shall she have it. We have learned from her rulers in the flush of supposed triumph that, as a victor, she will be merciless; it is not our purpose to crush and enslave her as she has crushed and enslaved Belgium and Rumania. But for their soul's health, her people must be purged of the savage war lust which has possessed them. It is only a regenerate Germany, bringing forth fruits meet for repentance, that can be again received into the community of decent and self-respecting nations. Germany must thoroughly learn her lesson before this conflict ends; otherwise it has been fought in vain.

"Three months ago, victory never seemed more distant; today, it never seemed nearer, although the struggle may still be long. But we have domestic problems which must not be forgotten. In so vital a struggle, and for so transcendent a cause, no man's part can be regarded as small or insignificant. Upon each of us devolves, therefore, the greater responsibility. The nation's effort is the sum of the individual effort; thus the national effort becomes mightier or feebler as each man realizes and fulfills his responsibility or fails to do so. In all the annals of history there never was a war like this; every ounce of power, every atom of human energy, of skill, of mechanical and applied science, of national resources, is being thrown into the scale. Subtract from the national effort what you will by controversy, by division, by discord; by so much have you weakened the national purpose and the national endeavor. There is a direct and unmistakable relation between the labor of every man engaged in an essential industry or occupation and the hardship and sacrifice of those who stand in our battle lines. Surely it is not necessary, when the world's destiny hangs in the balance, to emphasize the fact that united effort is stronger than discord. I do not overlook the fact that if there be injustice or unfairness it must be considered and dealt with and removed; but may we not all agree that this can be accomplished without resorting to crude and wasteful methods which diminish the national endeavor and weaken the national purpose?

"Not very long ago, the great organizations of railway employees sanctioned and accepted a policy which has been embodied in an agreement made between the Canadian Railways War Board and the railway brotherhoods and orders. The Canadian Board of Adjustment thus constituted by formal agreement, comprises 12 members, six of them representing the Canadian Railway War Board (which acts for the railway companies of Canada), and six of them representing the various organizations of employees. The powers conferred upon this board will, I believe, enable it to redress all grievances and to adjust all differences promptly and satisfactorily. All need for strikes is avoided, transportation of food, munitions and supplies is not interfered with, the national effort is not weakened, the Canadian Board of Adjustment is to continue during the period of the present war and thereafter until it is terminated by 30 days notice on either side. I am confident that its success will be as great as its purpose, and will amply justify its continuance as permanent arrangement.

"Surely, as an outcome of this war there will be some better understanding between employers and employed and more reasonable methods of settling differences. Men speak today of the possibility that the peace of the world may be secured by the establishment of a league of nations. The purpose is so commanding that even if its success be doubtful we must support the effort in the hope that the world will thus be led towards higher things. But how shall nations join with nation in a scheme of arbitration for enforcing the peace of the world, if, within the nation itself, there is important but minor difficulties between employer and employed cannot be settled without industrial war. We are learning lessons which will, I hope, open our eyes to higher possibilities and truer ideals in our domestic concerns.

"War has brought with it untold sacrifice, grievous sorrow, unimagined burdens. But the very spirit which it has evoked is in itself a certain compensation. The greatness of a

nation must rest finally upon the spirit of sacrifice and upon duty; in short upon the character and ideals of its people. The two English-speaking democracies, with their vast responsibilities, extending to every continent, to every ocean and to all the islands of the sea cannot be great through their resources or their wealth alone. They will not be true to each other, or more than that, to themselves, if they fail to realize the duty of united purpose and effort for the world's peace. If such unity is not possible between these two nations what hope can there be for the wider league of nations that is spoken of and hoped for. Great Britain and the United States could together have commanded the peace of the world in July, 1914. If Germany and Austria had known that war without a peace conference meant war not with Russia and France alone but with Great Britain and the United States as well, there would have been no war; there would have been a peace conference and a peaceful settlement. I do not say this with the slightest suggestion of criticism upon the government of either country. In our democracies, action involving the issue of war depends not so much upon the government as upon the vision and purpose of the people. I pray that the people of both commonwealths may rise to the full realization that their responsibility and duty for the world's peace is not less than their world-wide power and influence.

"Meantime, this message comes from your kinsmen who fight for you yonder in France and Flanders—"We have fought and we have endured; we will fight and endure to the end. As we do our part so we pray that you shall do yours, until the dawn of abiding peace through victory."

GREATER USE OF
FLOUR ALLOWED

Only One Pound of Cereal Substitute Need Now Be Bought With Every Four Pounds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Under new regulations, which went into effect on Monday, housewives will be able to increase their use of wheat flour. The order requires that only one pound of cereal substitute need now be purchased with every four pounds of wheat flour. If the housekeeper buys "Victory flour," which is mixed at the mills in accordance with the Food Administration regulations, she need not buy any substitute cereals. Pure rye flour or meal may be sold under the new regulations as a substitute, but in a proportion of two pounds of rye to three pounds of wheat flour.

While one may now eat wheat bread without violating any regulations, many persons will continue to use more corn, rye, and other substitutes than formerly, both because they realize that wheat is so important for the Allies and because they have become accustomed to eating their cereals and have come to like them.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIMS' PRAISE FOR BRITAIN

LONDON, England (Sunday)—Vice-Admiral William S. Sims, commander of the American naval forces in the war zone, delivered an address last night to the American soldiers and sailors who were entertained in London by Mr. E. H. Sothern and Miss Mary Anderson in "Macbeth." The commander declared that the Americans had discovered that the American soldiers were not just men thrust into uniforms and sent off in ships, but were fighting propositions. He added: "But don't you chaps get sticking out your chests and going around thinking America is doing it all. I want to tell you here and now that what is being done by this tiny little island is wonderful. The British fleet is protecting us and supporting us and getting us to the front."

CHICAGO VIOLATING THE LIQUOR LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Charges are made here by Samuel P. Thrasher, superintendent of a committee of fifteen, looking after moral conditions in Chicago, that soldiers and sailors are being served with liquor at various places in the city, and investigation by other parties showed that liquor was being served early Sunday morning in violation of law, and in some of the places sailors and soldiers were found.

SPAIN IS SILENT AS
HER SHIPS ARE SUNK

Censor Defies All Efforts of Press to Publish Results of Submarine Work—Pro-German Ship-owners Respected by U-Boats

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—The sequence of events comprising the operations of the German submarines against Spanish ships, the passing of the new law which is called an act for the suppression of espionage, but which is actually a law for the suppression of the exposure of espionage by that part of the Spanish press which is inclined that way, and the evidence of peculiar timidity on the part of the Spanish Government, is, at the time of writing, distinctly interesting. It is not only that the newspapers, having received their warnings after the passage of the new law through the Cortes and also a specification from the Señor Dato, giving further particulars of the limitations imposed upon them (which specification, mentioning in effect that when foreign ambassadors erred, no notice was to be taken of it, caused one good journal to make the obvious comment that here, then, was an official intimation that such ambassadors did err) have for their own safety placed a special reserve upon themselves, but the official censors dealing with news transmitted by telephone and telegraph to Madrid from the provinces, chiefly from Barcelona, make their deletions in the most irritating way.

It appears that the censor has indeed some ideas of humor. He awakens curiosity, and then cuts off his story abruptly just when the plot is thickening to its very utmost. The newspapers, or two of them, not being in sympathy with this business, equalize matters somewhat by printing the messages just as received, and thus casting a little ridicule upon officialdom. For example, a message from a port stated, "The rumor has been in persistent circulation today that two sub. . . . The public is then left to speculate upon the possible latest enterprise of the German submarines. Another message from Barcelona was, "Early this afternoon, there sailed past the front of this harbor. . . ." and the editor headed the message, "There sailed. . . ." while on the following day there was the news that "It is certain that next Friday there will leave here for Madrid. . . ." and the newspaper put up the headline, "Who Can It Be?" and added an editorial note expressing mock anxiety as to whether this signaled the outbreak of a revolution. Another was, "Today, the attention of the people was attracted. . . a ship. . . at some two. . . . At six in the afternoon, it departed in the direction of the Levant. . . being able. . . ." The newspaper in the title asks, "What Ship Is It?" These are specimens of the most extraordinary censorship that has ever been instituted, illustrating a remarkable timidity on the part of the authorities, which certainly leads to an exaggeration of apprehension among the public. It is naturally and fairly assumed that each of these messages refers to some new German depredation.

The matter becomes of special interest in connection with the sequence referred to, for when all the world knew that a Spanish ship, the Roberto, belonging to the Compania Allende, proceeding to Alexandria for the purpose of bringing cotton to Spain, and having picked up at Athens the Spanish Minister there, was sunk by a German submarine in peculiarly aggravating circumstances, a message from Barcelona to the Madrid newspapers stated that at the offices of the owners of the Roberto a communication had been received from the Foreign Minister stating that, when the ship had been torpedoed, it was near Alexandria, that the ship had left the Piraeus for Alexandria to take on board a cargo of cotton, and that in the communication received by the owners it was not stated if the Spanish Minister was. . . . There the censorship came in.

However, it has not been possible to hide the remarkable truth. A case could hardly be worse. The facts are that the Roberto had on board Señor Lopez de Vega, the Spanish Minister at Athens, that several days before the ship sailed, the German and Austrian governments were notified that this would be the case, and that the ship was proceeding to Alexandria

for the purpose of obtaining a cargo of cotton to take to Spain for no other purpose, and therefore the governments referred to were requested to give the proper instructions to their submarine officers that the Roberto should not be molested. In due course Berlin and Vienna gave the necessary assurances. But the Roberto was sunk near Alexandria by a German torpedo in broad daylight, and at the time she was flying on her mainmast both the Spanish flag and the private pebblon or ensign of the Minister, who was given 10 minutes to leave the ship. The Spanish censorship has now closed down absolutely on this matter. It is known that the Minister was saved; it is assumed that the usual note, which must be a hundred and something in its series, was sent to Berlin. But the law for the suppression of espionage is in command, and prohibits discussion of this matter by a logical process which is not transparent to the man in the street.

But on the very day when this becomes known, and when the Espionage Act begins to work so well for Germany, the news is presented that the German Government at last pays heed to a previous Spanish protest and is willing to make some compensation in the case of the Sardinero belonging to the Compania Vasco Cantabrica of Santander, which the German submarines sank recently. German representatives shall consult with each other as to what reparation may be made. There seems to be an idea amongst Germans that the difficulties of situations like this are amply met by the payment, with a few pleasant words of sympathy, of a small number of German marks to the families of lost sailors.

Little has been heard of the operations of the German submarines against Spanish ships of late, but it would be very wrong to assume that they have lessened as the result of the special consideration that Spain is apparently giving to the German acts in ignoring them to the utmost possible extent, which is the clear object of the Espionage Law. As a fact, there have been more sinkings, and those, like the Roberto, of a most exasperating character, such as no nation can pass over with full dignity. To quote examples, one of them is that of the Spanish steamship, the Ramon de Larrinaga, 3000 tons, belonging to the Barcelona firm of Hijos de J. Taya. She was sunk in the Atlantic on her way home from New York to Santander with a cargo of petroleum. Eight of her crew were lost; the rest were landed at a French port. In this case there is the most important fact to be considered, that the ship was one of those which, under the new shipping law, recently passed, has been requisitioned for national service, and, therefore, she was a government ship. She was flying the Spanish flag when she was sunk. This is the second time the Germans have sunk a Spanish ship engaged in the national service, and requisitioned by the government. The Spanish censorship refused to permit any reference to the affair by telephone or telegram, but a newspaper took the risk of printing a message that reached it by post.

Again, a much-censored message from San Sebastian permits the fact to be revealed that a submarine has sunk a ship outside the harbor there, and that a Spanish destroyer has brought in the bodies of some of the victims. No further particulars are vouchsafed except that it seems that the victims number 40. The sinking of the Sotolongo is another bad case, and here the remarks of the leading Spanish financial journal, El Economista, may be quoted: "We are not aware if the new law forbids us making the unpleasant comments which occur to us upon the torpedoing of the Sotolongo. This ship, genuinely and obviously Spanish, was going to the Philippines to bring produce to Spain, that and nothing else. This is a fact and not an expression of opinion such as the law forbids. It is also a fact that, during the month of June 72 steamships with cargoes of iron left Spanish ports, the majority of them English. All this iron was going to England and not one of the ships was attacked, all reaching their destination safely. It is enough to set forth these two sets of circumstances. Comment is unnecessary."

It might be added, however, that other ships belonging to the same company as the Sotolongo, notably the Cefirino, have been sunk in the same way. The Spanish ships are attacked as much as others, or rather more, for the reason that they cannot or do not defend themselves like the vessels of the belligerents, and therefore, they suffer the more. There is also the case of the recent sinking of the Xpe Mendi, belonging to the important firm of Sota y Aznar of Bilbao. This vessel was proceeding for her better safety in the company of four others, but she dropped a little behind, and as soon as she did so, she was torpedoed and sank. The shock from the torpedo was so great that the fastenings of the lifeboats were broken, and they fell into the sea. The survivors were landed at Brest.

Other cases could be mentioned, but these are sufficient illustrations. While apparently all Spanish ships are regarded as fair prey for the German submarines, except those of one or two owners who have given proof of pro-German sentiments, and to which the Germans affect to give special immunity, those of owners with marked anti-German propensities are singled out for a vendetta. This applies especially to the ships belonging to the Taya firm, of which the Ramon de Larrinaga was one. During the last four months no fewer than five of this line have been sent to the bottom. The head of the firm is the proprietor of the Barcelona newspaper, La Publicidad, which he acquired two years ago, and which since then has been a strong advocate of the cause of the Allies, while at the same time his ships have orders to defy the German blockade to the utmost.

BIRTHDAY MESSAGE FOR VON HERTLING

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—Field Marshal von Hindenburg, in a birthday telegram to Count von Hertling, the Chancellor, says: "Germany is fighting a bitter battle. In ever renewed attacks, our enemies are attempting to enforce a decisive break through, in which they have up to the present failed. They will continue their useless attempts. "A severe battle has still to be fought. The German people know what is at stake. They know that on the battlefields of France and Flanders the German Army is defending the sacred ground of the Fatherland. Recent announcements by enemy statesmen show purely and simply the will to annihilation, and demonstrate to all of us the fate which Germany has to expect, if she is not victorious in this battle. "I have great confidence that the Fatherland stands united behind the fighting troops, in order to break the insolence of our enemies."

FRESH ACTIVITY IN I. W. W. UNCOVERED

Spokane, Wash., Officials Arrest Two Leaders Who Left Chicago After Recent Trial With Intention of Producing Strikes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SPOKANE, Wash., — Immediately after the close of the I. W. W. trials in Chicago, W. E. Hall and J. B. King, two I. W. W. leaders, started for the Northwest with the avowed intention of producing strikes among the laborers in the war industries with a view to forcing the release of Haywood and other convicted I. W. W. members, as well as Mooney and other labor leaders now in custody.

After spending several days with the miners of Butte and other Montana points, they came to Spokane where arrangements were to be completed for carrying on the work in the lumber camps of Northern Idaho. Spokane detectives, in searching for liquor shipped to Spokane in violation of the prohibition law, opened an unusually heavy trunk stored in a railway baggage room and found it to contain I. W. W. literature. The ownership of the trunk was traced to W. E. Hall who was placed under arrest. A similar trunk containing more literature of the same sort was found to belong to J. B. King. King was traveling under the name of Guy Chesley but his identity was soon discovered. He is known to be district secretary of Lumber Workers Union No. 500, I. W. W. Eleven hundred pounds of I. W. W. literature was turned in at police headquarters. In a confession made to the police Hall said that they were on their way to the coast cities as I. W. W. propagandists at the solicitation of Haywood and St. John. He believed, so he stated, that if the laboring men in the various war industries could be stirred up to unite in a strike the government would be forced to release Mooney and the Chicago prisoners.

TANG HI LUNG SHOT IN VICTORIA

VICTORIA, B. C.—Tang Hi Lung, Minister of Education for China and brother of Admiral Ting Fhi Ar Ming of Peking, was assassinated here on Sunday night by a local Chinese barber. The motive for the murder is thought to have been political. Tang Hi Lung, who had been here since Aug. 26, had been in Washington on a secret mission for the Chinese Government.



back-to-school news

GIRLS' school coats, chinchillas, cheviots, \$15 Blue or gray chinchilla coats with warm red flannel linings, having military belts and bright brass buttons, are one Filene value at \$15. Sizes 6 to 10. Excellent blue or brown cheviot coats, \$15. Sizes 10 to 14. (Fourth floor)	GIRLS' school dresses, in practical colors, \$2 Darling little frocks of ginghams and chambrays, plaid, striped or plain, all with nice pockets, some with bloomers. GIRLS' regulation pleated school skirts Plain navy or plaid serge skirts in regulation pleated all-around style are \$5. Sizes 6 to 14. (Fourth floor)	STUDENTS' cow-hide bags, \$4.50 Strong and roomy enough even for a greasy grind. 13, 14 and 15 inch frames. Black enamel suitcases, handy for little trip home from college now and then. \$6.50. Neverbreak wardrobe trunks for boarding-school or college, \$30. Initialed without charge. (Mail orders filled—second floor)	GIRLS' school middies and guimpe-waists Regulation white drilling middies, all white or with navy, Copenhagen or tan collars, \$1.50 to \$3. Adorable little white poplin or lawn guimpes with Buster Brown collars and black silk ties. \$1.50, \$2 and \$2.50. (Fourth floor) Silk handkerchief ties, \$1.50. (Street floor)
Kindergartners and first graders— Trouser suits, \$2—Very manly with their straight, buttoned-on trousers. Chambrays. Sizes 2 to 6. Bloomer dresses, \$2 Two pretty, high-waisted styles, each in either plain chambray or checked gingham. Yes, both have pockets. Sizes 2 to 6. (Third floor)	GIRLS' underwear with selected embroideries All our undergarments are personally selected and promise to wear as long as the good cambric of which these garments are made: Drawers, knicker and straight leg styles, 50c to \$1. White skirts, 80c to \$1.50. Sizes 6 to 14. (Fourth floor) Princess skirts, \$1 to \$3. (Fourth floor)	GIRLS' shoes to stand hard school wear Guardian shoes are made of only good qualities of leather, cut on our own tried and proved lasts and then fitted to give every comfort and support growing feet should have. Their welled soles make resoling easy. 1 1/2 to 2, \$5 to \$6. 2 1/2 to 8, \$6.25 to \$7.50. (Fourth floor)	GIRLS' school hats Plain soft felt hats with streamers, may be worn either mushroom or rolled at side. \$4. Brown, green, blue and black. Beaver hats, \$4. Soft velours, \$7.50, \$8.50 and \$12. Stuffed plush hats, \$2.50. Velvet hats, \$1 and \$1.50. (Fourth floor)
BOYS' brown and blue cheviot suits, \$12 Some in tan o. d. shade (like the soldiers). Flap pockets above, slash pockets; many with that snappy military back, \$10. (Second floor)	BOYS' dark mixture suits, \$7.50 Read the price again. Military pockets above, slash pockets below. Lined and taped trousers, buckle belt. Sizes 7 to 17. (Second floor)	BOYS' shirts and blouses, 65c up New shirts and blouses with a fall flavor: the shirts are \$1 and \$1.50, the blouses 65c, 80c and \$1. (Second floor)	A boys' scout shoe on the army last! First time for boys' scout shoes on the famous Munson army last. Long-wearing, flexible as a glove, tough as nails, \$3.50 and \$4, according to size. (Second floor)

A STAY of any duration, at the Waldorf-Astoria, will convince even the most skeptical that it merits the reputation as an aristocrat among hotels.

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WAR ISSUES BREAK PARTISAN LINES

Results of Congressional and Senatorial Primaries Thus Far Held in the United States Show Loyalty of the Voters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The outstanding feature of the national congressional campaign now in progress is the sweeping defeat of those members of Congress who have failed to support the prosecution of the war, or who are suspected of leaning toward pacifism. Results of primary campaigns in various states would seem to indicate that a man's attitude on the conduct of the war is the one and only test of his eligibility and suitability for re-election. In at least a dozen cases, members of the House of Representatives who had opposed the declaration of war against Germany, or who opposed the draft bill or some other administration war measure, have gone down to defeat.

Primaries so far held have all shown the same situation of the anti-war members fighting for their political lives, and often falling by the way, while men whose records in support of the war were entirely clear have almost invariably been renominated by large majorities. Representatives Hayden and McLemore of Texas, Crosser and Gordon of Ohio, Shackelford, Norland and Hamill of Missouri, Kehoe of Florida, Lundeen of Minnesota, Dillon of South Dakota and Woods of Iowa, were all defeated in the primaries.

Representative Frank Woods of Iowa, chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, was defeated for renomination in a contest in which a vote for the McLemore resolution and against war measures was the chief issue. Representative Dillon of North Dakota, and Lundeen of Minnesota, were defeated in the same way. Representative Dorsey W. Shackelford, with 20 years' service in the House, was defeated on precisely the same grounds. In all these cases, local issues were completely submerged, and the only question was the candidate's record on the great war measures of the government.

It was inevitable that some confusion should arise as between support of the Democratic Administration and whole-hearted loyalty to the national interest and the prosecution of the war. But it is noteworthy that in the primaries so far held, criticism of the Administration and its manner of conducting the war did not prove so hurtful to candidates as did opposition to and a vote against some great war measure. The inference is that the constituents of members of Congress take their final cue from the record votes in the Congressional Record.

There has been considerable criticism of the President for his alleged interference in the state elections. It is admitted, of course, that as the leader of the Democratic Party it devolves on him to keep his party in line, and it is therefore argued that a quite proper for him to endorse or refuse to endorse Democratic candidates for election. There is no doubt that the President's letter contributed to the defeat of Senator James K. Vardaman of Mississippi by Representative Pat Harrison. Although Senator Vardaman opposed many of the war measures, he was not generally regarded as a pacifist, but the Democratic majority in the Senate found it hard to keep him in line. He was more an obstructionist than a pacifist, and for this reason was considered undesirable.

In South Carolina, the President's letter against former Governor Bleasdale proved successful, but on the other hand, his letter against Senator Lenroot, Senator Hardwick and Representative Huddleston did not produce the same result. Messrs. Lenroot and Huddleston were elected, and the indications are that Senator Hardwick will be returned. Representative Huddleston was a consistent opponent of the war, but local conditions complicated the issue in his case, and there was undoubtedly considerable resentment at outside interference. As a matter of fact, it is only in the case of Senator Vardaman that the President's endorsement or refusal to endorse a candidate has materially affected the result of the primary campaign.

There is every indication that the people in all sections of the country are doing their thinking for themselves, with the result that the Sixty-sixth Congress will be an "all-war Congress." Many veteran members are fighting for their political lives, not because they criticized Administration measures, but because of their failure to give thorough support to the prosecution of the war.

While it goes without saying that the President, if he chooses, can influence the Democratic primaries, the results so far show that as between Republicans and Democrats equally devoted to the prosecution of the war, Administration influence will count for little. In the eyes of the people, a candidate's attitude on measures, and not his political affiliations, will constitute the "acid test."

Contests in Wisconsin

Loyalists of State Oppose Governor Philipp and Nine Congressmen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—With indorsement of Governor Philipp's course as war Governor and of nine congressmen who are standing for reelection as his lieutenants, Wisconsin ballots on Tuesday in the state biennial primary. Opposed to Governor Philipp in the Republican primary are State Senator Roy P. Wilcox, running on a straight loyalty platform, and J. N.

Titterton, farmers' candidate. It is believed the race between Governor Philipp and Senator Wilcox will be close. The Governor's pre-war advocacy of the arms embargo and opposition to the passage of the Selective Draft Law, is against him. Henry A. Moehlenpach, a Clinton banker, is without opposition for the Democratic nomination. Emil Seidel is the Socialist Party candidate.

Over 50 candidates are contesting in the 11 congressional districts. The Socialists have candidates in seven districts, and will poll a considerable vote in sections where German racial sentiment still is strong.

Determined effort is being made to prevent the renomination of nearly the entire congressional delegation. Congressman Classon is the only one who is held to have faithfully supported America's course. The fight for loyalty men is directed especially against Cooper of the first district, Nelson of the third, Cary of the fourth, Stafford of the fifth, and Browne of the eighth.

New York Primaries

Most Interesting Feature of Election Is Republican Nomination for Governor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The state primaries Tuesday, of this week, will determine the nominees for Governor and other state officials, as well as 43 members of the House of Representatives, a new legislature of 51 senators and 150 assemblymen, and state and local party committees.

The first state primary since women were granted the vote finds an extremely interesting contest for the Republican nomination for Governor, between the present Governor, C. S. Whitman, and Attorney-General Lewis. The Governor stands upon his record, because of his insistence that the prohibition amendment should be ratified by the legislature. Mr. Lewis opposes a third term for the Governor and stands for a referendum on the amendment, and is also the candidate of the "old guard," led by William Barnes.

On the Democratic side, Alfred E. Smith, Tammany organization candidate, is opposed by William Church Osborne, an independent and anti-Tammany leader.

Of the women, enrollment shows 375,000 Republicans, 247,676 Democrats, 19,950 Socialists and 36,899 Prohibitionists. The men registered 743,893 Republicans, 640,006 Democrats, 67,605 Socialists and 21,524 Prohibitionists; a grand total of 2,152,706.

Opposition Encountered

Southern Illinois Counties Bar Thompson Propagandists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill.—The campaign of Mayor William Hale Thompson of Chicago for the Republican senatorial nomination in Illinois' southern counties is developing many difficulties. The mayor was recently barred from Belleville and Edwardsville by antagonistic sentiment among men of all parties and particularly Republicans, a street meeting his representatives had advertised at Mt. Vernon being forbidden by Mayor J. Cyril Begg. An effort was made to hold the meeting in the courthouse but this too was prevented. Congressman William E. Mason of Chicago has been the Mayor's principal orator in Southern Illinois counties, and Republican accounts assert that the meetings have had a remarkably low attendance, and in some instances have required police protection from the Thompson opponents, who feel outraged because of the alleged lack of support given by the Chicago chief executive to the war.

New Hampshire Senator

L. W. Drew Accepts Appointment as J. H. Gallinger's Successor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LANCASTER, N. H.—Irving W. Drew of Lancaster has accepted the appointment of ad interim senator from New Hampshire and Governor Henry W. Keyes issued a certificate of appointment to him on Monday afternoon. Mr. Drew will go to Washington on Tuesday night to qualify as the temporary successor of Jacob H. Gallinger.

Mr. Drew will not be a candidate for election to the Senate at the regular election when two new senators will be chosen in New Hampshire, one for six years to succeed Henry F. Hollis and one for the remainder of Mr. Gallinger's term or until March, 1921. A candidate to succeed Mr. Drew will be nominated by the Republicans in their state senatorial convention on Sept. 27 and by the Democrats on Sept. 30.

Mr. Drew is a Republican, a lawyer by profession and one of the prominent citizens of northern New Hampshire. He comes of an old New Hampshire family. He was educated at Dartmouth College, graduating in 1870. He was an active Democrat until the Bryan campaign of 1896 when, with many other leading Democrats in this section, he bolted the Bryan ticket. He had been a state senator in 1883 and was delegate to Democratic national conventions in 1880, 1892 and 1894. He was delegate to the New Hampshire constitutional conventions of 1902 and 1912.

CONCORD, N. H.—The contest for the Republican nomination for United States Senator from New Hampshire, to be decided at the primaries on Tuesday, is to determine the Republican and Democratic nominees for the seat now held by Senator Henry F. Hollis, Democrat.

Four Republicans originally filed papers for the nomination after passing away of Senator Gallinger. George H. Moses, former Minister to Greece, withdrew his name and announced that he would be a candidate for the Republican nomination for

senator to fill the remainder of Senator Gallinger's term, which will expire in March, 1921. The three candidates remaining are Gov. Henry W. Keyes, Rolland H. Spaulding, former Governor, and Rosecrans W. Pillsbury, publisher of a Manchester daily newspaper.

For the Democratic nomination for senator the candidates are Eugene E. Reed and Albert W. Noone, a manufacturer.



Typical butte of western plains

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

PLANS TO ROUND UP DRAFT SLACKERS

Increased Facilities Are Organized by United States Government to Apprehend All Who Try to Evade Registration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Increased facilities are being organized by the government of the United States to round up the slackers who fail to register under the act extending the age limits of the selective draft. It is said at the provost marshal-general's office. By registration day there will be agencies in every part of the country to point the finger of accusation at every man of draft age who attempts to evade registration.

Under the terms of the act, "any person who shall willfully fail or refuse to present himself for registration or to submit thereto as herein provided, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction in a district court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year and shall thereupon be duly registered."

Already, with the various and almost innumerable factors now at the disposal of the government, the ways of the slacker under the original draft law have become increasingly hard. It is estimated that between 20,000 and 25,000 have been rounded up since June 5, 1917. The names of others not yet apprehended, because of absence from the country, are in possession of the government, and prosecution faces any one of them who, having fled the country to escape the draft, attempts to return.

Under the terms of the law, police officials in all the states, counties and cities throughout the country are requested to cooperate with the Department of Justice and other federal agencies in enforcing the provisions of the act. Besides these agencies, however, are scores upon scores of private organizations, national or local in scope, that have been set up by patriotic citizens to ferret out the men who would shirk the call of their country.

The Department of Justice has on file the names of 3000 slackers who fled to Mexico before June 5, 1917, to escape registration. Against each one of them a complete case has been prepared, so that immediate prosecution can be undertaken the moment the man attempts to recross the border, whether the attempt is made during the war, or afterward. Expatiation is the least of the penalties awaiting him. The present whereabouts of these slackers in Mexico is equally well known to the department, and close watch is kept on the individual movements of all of them.

Despite the fact that the majority of these men are from wealthy families in the United States who keep them supplied more or less liberally with funds, their lot is one of constant harassment. In Mexico City, for example, where the more wealthy ones

have established a sort of colony, they are ostracized completely, not only by other Americans resident in the city who are above draft age, but by the natives as well. They are constantly subjected to insults and taunts as they pass through the streets.

The status of those less well-equipped with funds is in many instances desperate. Native and foreign business houses alike refuse them employment. At Guanajuato, for example, not only was a crowd of these slackers applying for work at the mines, refused employment in spite of a labor shortage, but a committee of Americans living there is reported to have waited on them with a demand that they leave the town within a specified number of hours. Numbers of these slackers have sought peace in camps in isolated sections among mountains, others have been compelled to accept the lowest kind of menial labor on ranches, despised even by the peons with whom they work.

Cooperation Urged

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw Asks the Women to Aid Registration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An appeal to the women of the nation has been issued by Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, chairman of the woman's committee, Council of National Defense, in regard to the assistance women must render in making registration day a success, in which she says:

"Congress has now called for the registration of the man-power of the nation between the ages of 18 and 45 years, of which there are estimated to be 13,000,000, not all of whom will be called into active service, but from whom 2,000,000 or more will be selected to complete the army of 5,000,000 men which we have pledged to the allied cause.

"These will belong to class 1, made up of men without dependents and in non-essential industries. No family will be disrupted or deprived of proper financial support, and the industries of the country will not be unduly disturbed. But every man of the 13,000,000 is in honor bound to register. Now women know who these men are, and every woman is equally in honor bound to inspire, encourage and urge the men of her family to perform their patriotic duty.

"This is the service of sacrifice and loyalty which the government asks of the women of the nation at the

present critical hour; and the woman's committee of the Council of National Defense takes up this duty with spirit and enthusiasm, realizing how much depends upon our attitude toward it."

Advisers to Be Named

Nomination of Industrial Members for Draft Boards Directed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Immediately upon notification that the President had signed the amendment to the Selective Service Act and the Provost Marshal-General had announced the regulations covering the appointment of three industrial advisers to the district draft boards, the federal directors of the United States employment service for the states were instructed from Washington to call at once a meeting of their state advisory boards for the purpose of recommending the Department of Labor's nominees as industrial advisers for each of the district draft boards in their states.

The nominations will be made by the Director-General of the United States Employment Service and the Secretary of Labor on these recommendations. The nominees may be members of community labor boards of the federal employment service, or may hitherto have had no connection with the employment service.

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THE BUTTES OF WYOMING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

On the Wyoming plains, between Cheyenne and Sherman, the traveler abroad on the train early of a September morning may see the buttes, a long-drawn bulk of blue before the advancing light of the morning sun. Just visible upon their tabled tops, a line of light sets them clear from the retreating clouds that take the eye to a far horizon.

The sunlit prairie at one's feet lies in tawny gold, broken but slightly by the greenish gray of the sagebrush. The sun upon the brightly reddish further bank of the shadowed river bottom, abruptly deep, by their own shadows brightly and deeply blue reveals cuts and draws innumerable; and the long-upward slope of the trail upon the hither side which, a little ahead, turning a corner, descends to the unseen crossing. In the shadowed depths, through a haze airily blue as the sky overhead that shows between the drifting clouds, stray clumps of cottonwood and aspen show themselves, with other brush felt and guessed at rather than distinctly seen.

Upon the further level the sage brings a note of luminous green into the golden tones of sun-dried grass, and with the blue haze of unseen minor shadows and the morning air, one begins to feel distances. The length of cast shadows, airily pale through the far light reveals the rising benches. As the ground ascends the shadows deepen, and with coherent and extended rhythm, in subtle curves they ascend the buttes culminating in a blue of a pitch and tone that fairly sings with the sunlit prairie.

In space and silence lies the land, the chill of dawn deepening before the sun. The sagebrush quivers to the breeze. The day is on the plains.

MUCH COAL SAVED BY RAILWAY ECONOMIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Economies in coal consumption on 90 per cent of the street car lines in Massachusetts are expected to result in a saving for the year of 200,000 tons of coal valued at \$1,500,000, according to reports received at the office of the New England Fuel Administrator.

Improved methods of using power, closing of inefficient power stations, elimination of numerous stopping places, and the reduction of the traffic loads on the so-called heatless Mondays and holidays, were large factors in decreasing the consumption of coal.

MARNE DAY TO BE OBSERVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ROCKFORD, Ill.—Marne Day, Sept. 6, is to be observed in Rockford with a community picnic and program at one of the local parks, the details of which are being worked out by the Chamber of Commerce. Working men and women are asked to come direct from their work to join their families and friends at a basket supper. The Depot Brigade Band of 50 pieces, from Camp Grant, will give a concert, and there will be addresses by the Mayor and officers of the allied mission. The Camp Grant commandant and his staff will be honored guests. The speaker of the day, if the present plans carry, will be sent by the State Council of Defense.



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War Issue Avoided

Chicago Mayor Devotes Speeches to Attacks on Profiteers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The question which Mayor William Hale Thompson of Chicago raises in Illinois through his candidacy for the United States Senate, is in brief whether a man of his way of thinking should be sent to Washington. Setting aside charges of pro-Germanism and un-Americanism, the observer may judge from one of the Mayor's campaign speeches whether or not this man would be a help or a hindrance to the nation in winning the war.

Mayor Thompson, to take a typical speech in the loop district, does not devote much time to the war. His chief theme is the war profiteers. He addresses himself to them at great length and with vigor.

There is something in the way that the Mayor of Chicago attacks the food profiteers that is reminiscent of the Socialist party paper's playing on the same string. Not that war profiteers are in any sense justifiable or to be minimized, but magnifying the evil of them until it hides from view the war and the winning of it, is what is criticized.

The profiteer attack is copied by some of the leading candidates on the Mayor's county slate.

COUNTRESS TO BE SPONSOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Countess Macchi di Colere, wife of the Italian Ambassador to the United States, will christen a new American ship called the Plave at Kearny, N. J., next Saturday.

RESOLUTIONS BY
POLISH CONFERENCEDelegates at Detroit Put Them-
selves on Record as Upholding
Ideal of Nationalism and
Equal Rights to All CitizensSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Mich.—The Polish National Conference, which was held here last week, was brought to a close with the adoption of resolutions declaring that "The several groups and spheres of Polish thought have been welded into a fortified and harmonious union," to the end of nationalism. Faith in the pledges of the Allies to establish a new Poland was also affirmed. The conference further put itself on record as follows:

"True to the national spirit and the traditions of her past, Poland, on retaining her own liberties, will never surrender her own inhabitants. Equal rights will be granted to all citizens of Poland, regardless of race, religion or political views."

To the United States was pledged loyalty and to President Wilson was rendered homage of esteem, gratitude and hope. The liberty and consolidation of Czechs and Slovaks, the Jugos-Slavs, Rumania and Lithuania were also asked.

John F. Smulski, former corporation counsel of Chicago and State Treasurer of Illinois, was elected president of the permanent executive committee of the Polish National Conference, which was recognized by the conference. Leopold A. Kosciński, Detroit attorney, was elected a member of the permanent board of directors.

Credentials of the 1000 delegates will be good for four years, during which time other similar conferences are expected to be held.

At the conference at least 80 per cent of the 1000 delegates, it is stated, were Roman Catholics and of this representation about 300 were Roman Catholic priests. This fact is interesting in view of the demand that was made for a reorganization of the handling of Polish war relief funds by delegates of the Polish National Catholic Church and Socialists on the plea that their distribution had been hampered last spring by the Roman Catholic priests.

Ramon Dmowski, president of the Polish National Committee in Paris, who dominated the conference, favored the appointment of consuls in various parts of the United States to represent the Polish National Committee in handling the funds.

The Rt. Rev. Frank Hodur, of Scranton, Pa., bishop of the Polish National Catholic Church, suggested that clerical delegates sit in their respective groups. The movement was voted down by a heavy majority. The Rt. Rev. Paul Rhode, of Chicago, the only Roman Catholic bishop of Polish antecedents in the United States, opposed the proposal strongly.

REPORT ATTACKS
TRADE COMMISSIONSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Chamber of Commerce of the United States, through a report made to it by the chamber's federal trade committee, of which Rush C. Butler of Chicago is chairman, attacks the Federal Trade Commission.

The report quotes from the President's address to Congress setting forth the need for the commission, and presents in detail seven specific charges to show that the commission has changed in a radical manner its original policies and departed from the purposes for which it was created. It concludes by urging on the President that he "appoint to the commission, in whom membership two vacancies now exist, men whose training, temperament, experience and reputation for sound judgment qualify them for the positions and whose interests will be single to the commission's work."

MUCH GASOLINE
SAVED BY RULINGSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The trolley cars carried more than their usual complement of passengers here on Sunday; otherwise the streets showed such a lack of traffic as has not been noticed in this crowded city for many months. It was due to a general observance of the request made by the Fuel Administration that as much gasoline as possible be saved by the users of all kinds of motor vehicles.

President Wilson set an example by driving to church in a horse-driven carriage instead of using one of the big motor cars which do duty for White House pleasure and business.

RHODESIAN LAND
CASE REPORTSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its London Bureau

LONDON, England.—The judicial committee of the Privy Council has handed down its report regarding the famous Rhodesian land case. The committee was composed of Lord Haldane, Lord Atkinson and Lord Sumner. The report makes special reference to the question of ownership of unalienated lands in Southern Rhodesia, and upon this, the main issues, the decision was entirely in favor of the Crown. This, it is said, is quite in accord with general anticipations. Although the chartered company have lost their claim, they gain certain financial concessions, for so long as the company administers Southern Rhodesia it is entitled to dispose of the

unalienated lands, but the proceeds do not become the property of the company's shareholders, but are to be applied toward the refunding of expenses of administration, past and present.

The British South Africa Company apparently claims that the Lippert concession gave them the right to deal in the lands of King Lobengula, and that, having defeated this monarch, they became owners of his lands by right of conquest.

In giving judgment in favor of the Crown, a far-reaching cardinal rule was affirmed, namely, that conquest gives no title to private property in land occupied. It has also been further laid down in the judgment that a concession such as the Lippert concession will not now be upheld by the Supreme Court of the Empire.

The chartered company will continue to administer Rhodesia till a representative body is set up and accounts are to be furnished of all expenses on relinquishment of control. The native reserves, comprising some 25,000,000 acres, are now safe for the native populace.

The importance of the case will be readily appreciated when it is remembered that some 73,000,000 acres of land, 25,000 white settlers and 800,000 black natives are affected by the decision.

It is said that at present the Rhodesian settlers have representation in the Rhodesian Legislative Council, and with the black population provides most of the administrative money; but the blacks, who provide the bulk of the taxes, have no representation. There is thus, reports state, considerable impatience on the part of the populace, and when next the charter comes up for review it is expected provision of some kind will be made to obviate these conditions.

FURLOUGHS TO
FARMERS REFUSEDSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

NATCHEZ, Miss.—Provost Marshal-General Crowder has ruled that an extension of time in which to harvest crops will not be granted farmers who have been called in the draft, according to messages received here by the local Chamber of Commerce from Congressmen Harrison and Quinn, who were asked to take up the matter with General Crowder. Because of the labor shortage, the Chamber of Commerce sought to have 228 men, mostly farmers, scheduled to leave on Sept. 1, allowed to remain on the farms until after the harvest.

WORKERS LEAGUE AND PEACE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its London Bureau

LONDON, England.—The executive committee of the British Workers League, at a recent meeting, passed the following resolution, pledging itself never to sheathe the sword until the Allies are victorious: "The executive committee of the British Workers League again repudiates the plea for a 'peace by negotiations' for the second time set up in a most disingenuous fashion by Lord Lansdowne; affirms that no greater disservice can be done to the Empire than by these uninvited interferences in the national war policy by a discredited and reactionary statesman, grotesquely supported, in the main, by the most extreme Socialist and Syndicalist De-fectist factions in the country. This committee further affirms, from its intimate knowledge of the sentiments and opinions of the rank and file of the organized workers of the country, that those workers would not tolerate a peace without the security that can alone arise from the destruction of 'Hohenzollernism,' and pledges itself 'never to sheathe the sword' until the victorious armies of the Allies have attained the 'security, reparation and guarantees' without which all our sacrifices would have been in vain."

ONE-MAN STREET CARS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—Owing to the increased expense of operating municipally owned utilities due to increased wages, an agitation is growing to have the laws of Saskatchewan amended to permit of street car systems being operated by one man. This policy is followed in Alberta and Manitoba, but the laws of this Province will not permit of its adoption here, and an effort to secure amendments failed last winter. Pressure will again be brought on the government to permit one-man street cars.

TWO-A-WEEK BOAT PROGRAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Two launchings a week is now the schedule at the plant of the Submarine Boat Corporation on Newark Bay. The fifth and sixth of the 150 boats being built at the yards for the Emergency Fleet Corporation were launched Saturday.

FAILURE OF GERMAN
DIPLOMACY IS CITEDLeading Paper Declares Wrong
Placing of Able Statesmen
and Division of Responsibility
Have Weakened GermanySpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Berlin Bureau

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—The Frankfurter Zeitung has published a noteworthy article, entitled "gu," on the Kuhlmann incident.

"The stormy Reichstag has gone tamely home," it begins. "Who, however, since peace reigns at home, conducts foreign affairs? 'I,' says Count von Hertling. 'I make the policy.' The responsible Imperial Chancellor makes the policy! 'The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has simply to pursue my policy.' . . . In no other words, the demand for responsible imperial ministers can find no better support than this dictum of a man of 75, who, up to a year ago, had been compelled neither by virtue of his office nor by his calling to give a thought to the non-German portion of the earth. If, moreover, Count von Hertling regards the Secretary of State merely as an executive official, it might have been demanded that he should personally make the declarations that are binding and that determine the imperial policy, instead of regularly leaving these, as he did, to his underling, von Kuhlmann; for von Bethmann-Hollweg there is at least this to be said, he stepped into the breach himself on all important occasions. The world knows, to be sure, what lay behind Count von Hertling's heroic 'Ich mache.' It was a case of having to devise, in a painful situation, a formula that would enable the coach to go on again until the next breakdown. If for general reasons the parties expressed themselves content therewith, that is their affair. From the standpoint of foreign policy and its conduct, von Hertling's assurance has only rendered the situation worse, because the prestige of the Minister for Foreign Affairs has now been still further diminished. The rulers of other states do not look upon a mere clerk as their equal. They must hesitate to enter into highly confidential negotiations with him, for a subaltern has no plenipotentiary powers. The Imperial Chancellor, however, even though he thinks he 'makes' the policy, can by no means view the whole field. Hence certain wireless currents cannot reach Berlin because no suitable receiving apparatus is available."

"Here," the article continues, "we come to the kernel of the whole trouble. Every Philistine discusses the incapacity of German diplomacy, yet how should a system succeed in which no one knows who is either cook or waiter? Good diplomats are never over-plentiful, but our system wastes those that are available in childish fashion. Take, for instance, the Secretary of State, who has just been given his congé. To quote Bismarck, Dr. von Kuhlmann was 'one of the best horses in the stable.' Before the war, as counselor to the embassy in London, he had taken a leading hand in the great treaties between Germany and England that were ready for signature when the catastrophe came. In August, 1914, he was sent first to Stockholm. From there a few months later to Constantinople. From there, after a few months, as Ambassador to Holland. From there, after some time, to Constantinople again as Ambassador. Thence he was summoned, when he had scarcely got warm, to Berlin, and compelled, by a pressure that in present conditions was irresistible, to become Secretary of State. Herr von Kuhlmann was right when at first he refused to take the office. With all his diplomatic abilities he lacked the close acquaintance with Germany's particular domestic and political conditions. We will not speak here of mistakes of political judgment. The Secretary of State's eastern policy was neither clear nor firm; in order merely to achieve something quickly, he allowed foundations that are already sinking to be laid on marshy ground. With Austria-Hungary, to whom we are linked by fate, he was himself too little acquainted, and hence was not sufficiently protected against the influence of fine speeches."

"Had he been allowed to work, he would eventually have succeeded in walking with more assurance, but then he sacrificed him, gave him all kinds of things to do in connection with domestic matters in addition to the care of foreign affairs; a Minister of Foreign Affairs, however, has no time to fulfill the functions of the chief whip of a highly heterogeneous majority. That should have been the affair of the party politicians, who have acquired high office solely to that end. It is now seen that von Kuhlmann's appointment was a wrong done to the State, which lost a good Ambassador because those in Berlin wanted to see a fresh face. With conditions in the diplomatic service as they are today, it requires years to produce a capable man; afterward he is squandered in a few months, because in the game of ninetins periodically played in Berlin, some one or other has quickly to replace a man who has toppled over."

"Foreign policy as pursued with us," the writer proceeds, "is a hubbub of tendencies, fighting and intriguing one against the other; the German people would be seized with terror did it know the medley of elements that has a hand in the government. It is complained that we have pursued a mistaken policy. We have not pursued one policy at all, but 10 or 15 different policies, correct and mistaken ones mixed up together. In England it is not the custom for the civil, military and naval cabinet of the monarch to influence policy. If the Foreign Office wanted to send bombs by one of its couriers, that might perhaps be done, but such a thing has never been heard of as bombs being placed in luggage by 'another central department' without the knowledge of the competent authorities at the Foreign Office, and of important relations thus being compromised in the most perilous manner. An English naval attaché has never been known to pursue a policy of his own independently and without the approval of the director of foreign policy. Much evil is spoken of the Northcliffe Press, but different departments of that same English State have never yet been known to wage war with one another through journalistic vassals like the Montagus and Capulets."

"This system," the writer continues, "is only able to maintain itself at all because those who are best informed on the subject do not open their mouths. The retired diplomatist shrouds himself in silence in order not to be spurned socially. If he speaks or writes publicly, he wisely says only what hurts nobody." After illustrating his theme by a review of the intrigues that led to the downfall of Baron von Marschall, the writer concludes: "A State in which incidents such as this occur without the house being swept out with an iron broom, cannot really pursue a policy, even though its diplomatists be as accomplished as all four faculties put together. . . . Let us not talk of the reform of foreign policy, of examinations and courses in economics—trifles that will effect nothing. There is only one reform of foreign policy; it consists in the reform of domestic policy. If, however, this cannot be carried through in haste and in the midst of war, something else must be devised in order that misfortune may not descend upon the fatherland. Uniformity with regard to foreign affairs, which is the prime necessity, must then be attained by other means. Those factors which are now the most powerful in our State must then make up their minds to take upon themselves the conduct of diplomacy also, in order that the latter may be thought out concentrically and then carried out with determination. For power and responsibility cannot permanently remain divorced from one another, least of all in the hour of danger."

TZECHS AFFECT
ENTENTE POLICYItalian Press Believes That
Tzech Action Determined
Allies in Favor of Intervention
in SiberiaSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Milan Bureau

MILAN, Italy.—A leading article in the Corriere della Sera states that after being advocated for a long time by the most clear-sighted men belonging to the Entente—Clemenceau being one of the first to do so—Japanese intervention is becoming an accomplished fact. It alludes to the fact that in the days before American intervention a certain section of public opinion demanded Japanese help in Europe, but says that the proposal always remained an academic one, and difficulties of every kind were advanced to show that the problem was insoluble. In connection with the matter a mistake which has too often weakened the action of the Entente was made; the question was neglected because it was thought the war would not last long enough to give the Mikado's soldiers time to arrive and to fight with the armies of the Allies. The prolongation of the conflict and, still more, the splendid and increasing promises of help coming from America have shown how empty were the objections of those who opposed the project. Events have been more powerful than men, and while millions of soldiers are coming across the Atlantic to fight on the battlefields of Europe, the Japanese forces are, in their turn, about to make their contribution to the common cause."

It is perhaps a more modest form of intervention than that thought of during another phase of the conflict, and the arrival of Japanese troops on the eastern shores of the Asiatic continent may seem less impressive than the spectacle offered by the uninterrupted stream of men who are crossing the Atlantic. It is not surprising, however, that the present intervention should have raised more difficult questions than that of transporting the Japanese soldiers to Europe. At one time it was said to be necessary to establish complete harmony between the views of Japan, and the United States in order to eliminate any reason for possible regrets, and there was talk of rivalry between the two nations in which German treachery had played a part, but those who talked in this way talked as if the United States had not given, by their intervention, the most lofty and convincing proof of their noble motives. If Japanese intervention did not immediately meet with unconditional support at Washington, and if negotiations took place which seemed laborious, this was due to an honorable scruple on President Wilson's part which facts have already justified. Consistently with the fundamental objects of the war as set forth by him, of not running counter to the freely expressed wishes of the people, the President hesitated to give his support to an action which the Russian people might interpret in a hostile sense. His scruples retarded intervention, but they deprived the men who have assumed the government of Russia of any pretext for raising the hypocritical cry of aggression, forcing them to unmask themselves. The delay has also helped the Tokyo Government to overcome the hesitations of some in Japan who were opposed to military action, either through desire for a quiet life, or from a lack of comprehension of Japan's part in the world war.

Delays and hesitations came to an end in Washington, as at Tokyo, thanks to the unexpected and marvelous action of the Tzecho-Slovak prisoners who, while trying to find a way across the Siberian steppes by which they might return and fight in Europe against the oppressors, have, by their heroism, been the means of helping to restore liberty to unhappy Russia, the victim of a double tyranny, that of Germany and that of anarchy. When, the writer declares, all the vicissitudes of the Tzecho-Slovak action after the Russian collapse are made known, there will, judging by the few episodes at present revealed, be epic pages to be read. In any case, there can be no doubt that they have most opportunely smoothed the way for the

Allies' intervention in the Far East. The writer goes on to say that the news which has come of the first allied military action of any importance on the Trans-Siberian Railway contains ample justification for the intervention which has been undertaken, not to fight, but to free Russia; the Allies have, in fact, encountered a body composed almost entirely of Austro-Germans.

Those who are usurping the Russian Government have abandoned the country to the Austro-Germans and, humiliated, betrayed and reduced to impotence, the country has, the writer thinks, been thrilled by the action of the Tzecho-Slovak soldiers and must greet as liberators the allied troops who advance from the Far East with the sole intention of rebuilding what the Bolsheviks, enslaved by the enemy, have destroyed.

HOW MERRIS
WAS TAKENSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its London Bureau

LONDON, England.—Mr. C. E. W. Bean, official correspondent with the Australian forces in France, in a dispatch dated July 31, gives the following account of the taking of Merris: "The night before last (July 29), the German thirteenth reserve division, which has been holding the line opposite the Australians near Merris, was relieved by the fourth German division, which has been resting and training for 10 weeks. The fourth division, which came in as fresh as new paint, was informed that it was relieving troops worn out by incessant fighting in an active sector of the line. Last night Australian troops captured Merris. Two hundred prisoners have come in at the moment of writing. Many of these carried in their own machine guns, but it is too early yet to give the total number of machine guns and trench-mortars captured. This operation cost the South Australians, who carried it out, so far as is known, very few casualties. Only two Australians are reported killed."

"The clearing of the village of Merris itself was first carried out by a specially formed platoon, consisting of personnel from the headquarters of the South Australian battalion, which planned and carried out the attack. While the fighting troops, who had no time to deal with clearing the town, were establishing a new line beyond the town, the special platoon moved in through the desolate village, which was then burning. The first live object that met them was a cat. Presently they almost stumbled on a number of Germans sitting below a wall, who jumped up and put up their hands instantly even before they were asked. Some of them tapped our men on the shoulder. 'Me good kamerad,' said one. Another kissed the headquarters' orderly in order to seal the negotiation. A South Australian regimental sergeant-major came in, . . . accompanied by one Australian orderly, also unarmed, and about twenty German prisoners, carrying five German machine guns."

"Meantime a certain number of Germans, not believing that the town had already been captured, attempted to retreat from it. They said when our artillery descended on the town they made up their minds, 'as soon as this lifts we retreat.' They tried to do so, but before they managed to pass out of the town the Australians had already reached it and cut them off."

"This is one of the cheapest and most successful operations in the history of the Australian force, and is due to the cleverness and great boldness of the infantry, supported by reliable and cleverly handled artillery."

BRITAIN'S LIVE STOCK EXPORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its London Bureau

LONDON, England.—The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have been officially informed that the tattoo marks on all pedigree horned stock exported to Argentina must be very clear, in order to prevent any difficulty in securing the entry of the animal in the herd-book of the Argentine Rural Society.

GERMAN OUTRAGES
IN BELGIUM SHOWNBelgian Government Issues Ex-
haustive Statement Supported
by Great Volume of Evidence
Regarding German BarbaritiesSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its London Bureau

LONDON, England.—The Belgian Government at Havre has issued a statement signed by M. Carton de Wiart, Minister of Justice, and countersigned by Baron Beyens, Foreign Minister, in reply to the white book issued some time ago by the German Government making a charge of "civilian warfare" against the Belgian people. A translation of this statement has just been published by the British Government. It constitutes not only a complete refutation of the German charges, but incontrovertibly establishes the guilt of the German military commanders and forces who invaded Belgium of all the outrages with which they have been charged.

The evidence, which was obtained under the most difficult conditions shows that, in the first few weeks of the invasion, nearly 5000 civilians were massacred and about 20,000 houses destroyed without military necessity; that the Belgian population had not opposed armed resistance of any kind to the German troops; and that the towns of Aerschot, Andenne, Dinant, and Louvain had been sacked, and thousands of defenseless and unresisting population, including men, women, and children, massacred.

In Aerschot the outrages continued for some days, the victims numbering over 150, of whom many were women and children. At Andenne 40 or 50 men were taken at haphazard from a crowd and shot; seven men of one family were taken into a field near their home and massacred.

After the sack the Germans issued proclamations notifying that for every shot fired by civilians "at least two hostages would be shot," that if any weapon was merely found in a house "the occupier would be hanged," and that "the least rising by the inhabitants would result in the complete destruction of the town," and "the men would be hanged." The Public Prosecutor of Dinant, in a letter to the Minister of Justice, reported: "Of the whole male population of this town there only remain nine alive." The manager of a factory, who was Vice-Consul of the Argentine Republic, and 152 of his staff were assassinated.

About 100 persons in Louvain were killed by the German soldiery. Nearly 10,000 of the inhabitants were driven as far as Tirmont, a town about 18 kilometers from Louvain. "Old men and women, children, invalids, monks, and nuns were (says the official report) driven along the roads like flocks of sheep; they were hounded along by brutal soldiers, forced to kneel and hold up their hands whenever German officers and men went by, and left without food or shelter at night." Several thousands of men, women, and children of all classes and ages, who had been made prisoners, were compelled to pass the night in a field in the pouring rain and next day forced into a riding school, where they were so closely packed that they were obliged to remain standing through a whole night.

LOUISIANA PINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

KINGSTON, Ont.—Large shipments of Louisiana pine are arriving at Trenton, Ont., where they are being treated in the British Chemical Works with creosote. This pine belongs to the Grand Trunk Railway Company and is destined for Portland, Me., where the company is constructing new piers. It has been found that Louisiana pine is the best in the world and has been largely used by railway companies in Canada in the construction of railway cars.

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PANAMA AND THE SUGAR SHORTAGE

About 10,000,000 Acres Undeveloped Sugar-Cane Lands in Republic and Settled Political Conditions Favor Production

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CRISTOBAL, C. Z.—The present sugar shortage makes the possibility of sugar production on a large scale in Panama worthy of consideration. There are four advantages possessed by Panama for the production of sugar on a large scale.

First, there are 10,000,000 acres of excellent sugar-cane land entirely undeveloped at present. Secondly, there is plenty of labor available in near-by countries, much of which would gladly come to Panama because of the disturbed political conditions in their own countries.

In the third place, the idle lands of Panama are all so close to good water transportation as greatly to facilitate the development of the industry. Fourth, the sugar can be shipped via the Pacific, free from the submarine menace, both to American-Pacific ports, for local consumption, and to the theaters of the war on the eastern fronts, across the Pacific.

Sugar cane flourishes all over Panama. There are some large plantations already in operation which have made good money. Within a distance of 15 miles from the canal there are idle lands sufficient to produce 5,000,000 tons per annum, enough to feed the army contemplated by the United States, and to make the sugar ration a very liberal one, too. Most of this land belongs to the United States already and the rest of it can be bought at an average price of \$5 an acre.

The possibility of refining sugar here is one not to be neglected. The large slaughter houses conducted under the monopoly exercised by both the United States and the Panama governments make available an essential element in the refining of raw sugar, while the charcoal from the mangrove is very abundant and cheap.

Panama might have become an important sugar-producing country before this but for the general political and economic causes referred to in this correspondence several times already. At present there is nothing but the lack of capital to prevent such a development. There is little doubt that the big sugar capitalists have long had Panama in their black books because of the many revolutions in past years, but they are now a thing of the past. Until recently the sugar market did not warrant the opening up of new sugar regions, but it seems likely that this condition will not obtain for a good many years to come now.

DEMOCRATS SCORE MISSISSIPPI SENATOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

JACKSON, Miss.—Voicing disapproval of the Democrats of Mississippi and of the action of Senator James K. Vardaman, both during the campaign and prior to it, the Democratic State Executive Committee, in session here recently, adopted the following resolution, which was telegraphed to President Wilson:

"Resolved, that we hereby indorse without qualification the administration of the national government under the matchless leadership of President Wilson, and we recognize, in this hour of national peril, that he is entitled to the unanimous support of every patriotic American citizen, whether in public or in private life.

"We condemn without reservation the efforts of those few who in the halls of Congress, after the declaration of war with Germany, have sought, by insinuation or destructive criticism, to delay the successful prosecution of the war.

"We pledge the brave and patriotic democracy of the State of Mississippi to the unqualified support of our great leader, upon whom rests the responsibility of conducting the war with Germany. In the determination of the issue which now confronts us there is no place in the hearts of the patriotic democrats of Mississippi for any man in public or private life, who denies the justice of our cause, or who sympathizes with our enemies."

CERTAIN BOOKS BARRED IN CAMPS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Removal or destruction of a number of "undesirable" books that may be found on the shelves of army camp libraries has been ordered by Secretary of War Baker.

On Aug. 9 an order was sent from Washington to all camp librarians by Mr. Herbert Putnam, librarian of Congress and director of the library war service, in which he said: "It has recently been brought to our attention that pamphlets of a pacifist character are being sent to camp libraries. Please watch for them and destroy them."

The American Library Association distributes books and magazines to the soldiers, sailors and marines. More than 2,000,000 books have been donated in addition to those purchased. All books and pamphlets, it was stated, were subject to examination and selection.

The books banned by Secretary Baker include: "With the German Armies in the West," by Dr. Sven Hedin. Swedish explorer; "Approaches to the Peace Settlement," by E. O. Balch; "Prison Memoirs of an American," by Alexander Berkman; "America's Relation to the Great War," by John W. Burgess; "World in Perplexity," by Arthur G. Daniels;

"England's World Empire," by A. H. Granger; "England or Germany," by Frederick C. Howe; "Revelations of an International Spy," by I. T. T. Lincoln; "What Germany Could Do for Ireland," by James K. McGuire; "The War in America," by Prof. Hugo Münsterberg; "Songs of Armageddon," by George Sylvester Viereck; "What Germany Wants," by Edmund von Mach; "Ireland's Case," by Senatus MacManus; and "Open Letter to Profiteers," by Prof. Scott Nearing.

SPLIT IN SOCIALIST RANKS IS REPORTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The predicted split in the Socialist ranks of Milwaukee because of Victor L. Berger's insistence on adherence to the St. Louis anti-war platform, has come.

At a mass meeting of the Bohemian branch of the Socialists, a resolution was unanimously adopted that the Bohemians cease to be a branch of the Socialists and become "an association of Czechs, workingmen loyal to this country, pledging all in support of President Wilson in this fight for democracy."

The Bohemians of Milwaukee have sided with the Polish residents in their loyalty to America in this war. German propaganda has never had any influence on them. They resented the adoption of the St. Louis platform, and they state now that the new association they are forming "will oppose all candidates who stand on the St. Louis platform."

The action of the Bohemians will have a direct bearing on the primary to be held Sept. 3, as it will deprive Edmund T. Melms, Socialist candidate in the Fourth Congressional District, and Victor L. Berger, Socialist candidate in the Fifth, of a big block of votes. There are about 5000 voters in Milwaukee of Bohemian blood, who have either belonged to the Socialists or usually voted with them, because of a sympathetic attitude toward socialism.

INCOMES ASSESSED FOR WAR CHEST FUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

PORT ARTHUR, Tex.—The Public Safety Committee of Port Arthur has decided to establish a war chest from which all calls made on this community for donations to the Red Cross, Young Men's Christian Association, Salvation Army, or other war work will be paid. It is proposed to assess corporations, business firms and individuals 2 per cent of their monthly income during the next twelve months as a means for creating this fund.

Under this arrangement, employers are asked to arrange with their employees to retain 2 per cent of the amount of salary drawn on each pay day, this amount to be paid over to the war chest fund. When any call after the war chest fund is created is made on this community, the Public Safety Committee will make payment of the entire amount asked.

FARES RAISED ONE CENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

TRENTON, N. J.—Application by the Jersey Central Traction Company for increase of fares from five cents to seven cents, and a charge of two cents for each transfer, has been refused by the Public Service Commission, which provides that the company may file an amendment schedule of rates including a war surcharge of one cent added to the five-cent rate, with transfers given, as now.

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READY SUPPORT OF LOAN IS FORECAST

Reports of Fourth Federal Reserve District of United States Indicate That People Are Prepared for New Liberty Bonds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CLEVELAND, O.—Reports just compiled by D. C. Willis, chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of the Fourth Federal Reserve District, which comprises a section of the Middle West including the State of Ohio and parts of Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Kentucky, indicate that the people of this section of the United States are prepared to make the fourth Liberty Loan as successful as any of its predecessors.

This declaration is made after a careful survey of the industrial, agricultural and mercantile conditions of a district that embraces within its boundary Cleveland, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Toledo, Youngstown, Wheeling, W. Va., and some sections of Eastern Kentucky. Business in this district continues on the same basis as heretofore, the federal reserve authorities announce, except as it is held in check by labor and transportation. These two factors appear to have nearly reached the limit of expansion, and until recruits have been added to the one and abnormal demand taken from the other, but little increase in production can be expected, it is said.

In the agricultural district of this section, the wheat crop has been harvested and practically all threshed. While there has been some disappointment in the yield, the increased acreage devoted to this crop, it is believed, will bring the total production considerably beyond that of last year. The yield from spring wheat has everywhere exceeded expectations. The harvesting of oats shows a wonderful crop, and reports of 60 to 70 bushels per acre are not uncommon. Corn has been equally prolific.

Employment of women is still increasing throughout the district, their introduction as conductors on the Cleveland Street Railway lines recently being a marked instance. The demand for labor, however, continues and when the schools convene in September they will take a great many children and teachers who have been otherwise employed during the summer. In the Pittsburgh district an increase of 10 per cent in the wages of common labor became effective on Aug. 1, affecting some 250,000 workers.

War needs continue to dominate the iron and steel industry and all plants are operating as near to capacity as conditions permit. Recent regulations by the War Industries Board are said to have facilitated the work of the distributing of steel and iron products. As these war needs permit an effort is being made to supply railroad equipment before winter begins.

In the matter of transportation, it is interesting to note that activities in river transportation have recently increased in the Ohio Valley, relieving to some extent the car shortage on contiguous railway lines. It is believed that merchants and manufacturers are using every effort to obtain supplies before the movement of the harvest and troops and increased war matériel absorbs the carrying power of the railroads, and this possibly accounts for some reported delays and congestion. In the Cincinnati district, inadequate terminal facilities are said to cause unfortunate delays in transporting essentials.

In the matter of money and investments, the increasing demand of government finances is naturally aiding in tightening the money market. The uniform rate on commercial paper for additional business purposes is 6 per cent, and paper in less liquid form commands a higher rate. Bankers throughout the district expect to be able to take their full quota of government certificates of indebtedness, but in order to do so, discriminate very closely between the classes of paper offered, and preference is shown to a marked extent for what is known as liquid paper.

Why Bituminous Output Decreases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Insufficient cars and what is called "slacker labor" are the two causes assigned by the current issue of Coal Age for the fact that, despite all efforts by operators and fuel officials to speed up production, the output of bituminous coal continues to decrease. During the week ended Aug. 17, it is said that the soft coal output fell to 1,910,000 net tons, far below the weekly 14,270,000 considered necessary to meet essential demands. It is considered a foregone conclusion that "some drastic policy will have to be put into effect," and an intimation of the manner in which the situation will be met is given in the announcement of the Fuel Administration that stocks of steam, byproducts and gas coal are not to be hoarded, regardless of whether the consumer with the reserve stores is in a preferred or non-preferred industry.

It is recognized, indirectly at least, that prohibition at the mines would assist in speeding up production, for the article says: "Pay day at mines is still followed by an increase in the percentage of absentees, men whose craving for a spree or a layoff is stronger than the pleas made by speakers throughout the mining regions that the war cannot be won without plenty of coal."

Anthracite production, it is said, during the same week was 1,924,800 net tons, a falling off of 127,333 compared with the previous week and 63,800 tons under the quantity mined in the same week last year. But since April, 1918, the total production of hard coal amounts to 39,634,247 net tons, an increase of 723,969 over the quantity mined during a like period in 1917.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Wage increases to all workers now receiving less than 78 cents an hour in 66 plants in the munitions and related industries of Bridgeport, Conn., are provided in an award of Otto M. Elditz, umpire chosen by the National War Labor Board to decide controversies between the companies and their employees. The decision affects 50,000 workers.

Owing to the Growing Shortage of Pianos and Pianolas

We earnestly advise purchase now—not only to assure the possession of the instrument you wish but also to insure the advantage of our present Sale Prices.

Call or write J.W. JENKINS SONS MUSIC CO. 1113-15 Walnut Street KANSAS CITY, MO.

ILLINOIS RACE FOR SEATS IN CONGRESS

Several Present Republican Members of the United States House of Representatives Will Run Unopposed in the Primaries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Such well-known figures in the House of Representatives at Washington, D. C., as James R. Mann, Joseph G. Cannon, Henry T. Rainey and William B. McKinley, Illinois congressmen, will be renominated without opposition by their parties in the Illinois primary Sept. 11, and in the case of several the nomination is equivalent to election. The Democrats have failed to nominate opponents to Congressmen Cannon and McKinley, but in each case the Socialists, who have nominated for almost everything, have put up men.

All but one of Illinois' congressmen from the 25 Illinois districts are seeking renomination. The exception is George Edmund Foss, from the sixteenth, who is campaigning for United States Senator in the Republican primary.

A tabulation made by this bureau shows that five Republican congressmen will have no opposition for reelection except from the Socialists, which is not expected to count. Those besides Cannon and McKinley already named, are Ira C. Copley, of Aurora, in the eleventh district; W. J. Graham of Alton in the fourteenth and John C. McKenzie in the thirteenth.

The additional Republicans who have no opposition in the Republican primaries for renomination are headed by James R. Mann of Chicago in the second; Clifford Ireland of Peoria in the sixteenth; John A. Sterling, of Bloomington, in the seventeenth; L. E. Wheeler of Springfield, in the twenty-first; W. A. Rodenberg, of East St. Louis, in the twenty-second; Thomas S. Williams, of Louisville, in the twenty-fourth; and E. E. Denison, of Marion, in the twenty-fifth, are the other Republican congressmen already as good as renominated.

Six Republican congressmen face opposition within the party. These are Martin B. Madden in the first, William W. Wilson in the third, Niels Juul in the seventh and Fred A. Britten in the ninth, all Chicago districts. Charles E. Fuller of Belvidere in the twelfth and Edward J. King of Galesburg in the fifteenth, are down-state Republican congressmen who have contests.

Of the six Illinois congressmen who

HIGHER PAY GRANTED IN 66 WAR PLANTS

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GREAT TERMINAL PLANS AT SEATTLE

Port Commission Announces Extensive Additions at Smith Cove—Voters to Be Asked to Approve Bond Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SEATTLE, Wash.—Chief Engineer G. F. Nicholson of the Port of Seattle Commission announces in detail plans for the extensive additions to the present Smith Cove Terminal operated by that body. The present terminal has been in operation for two years. It is one-half mile in length and 310 feet wide with a berthing space of 4000 feet. It is now proposed to add to this structure and at the same time build a duplicate of the present one with additions. These will be known as Piers A and B and ground will be acquired for a third and fourth, or Piers C and D. The latter will not be included in the present construction plans.

With the additions to Pier A and the duplication of same in the new Pier B, the total berthing space will afford room for 25 ocean-going vessels. With the future additions of Piers C and D, the total space will accommodate 45 vessels.

On Sept. 10 the voters of Seattle will be asked to approve a \$4,490,000 bond issue to cover the following immediate work:

Proposition No. 1—Includes the purchase of land and the construction of Pier B, at a cost of \$1,990,000.

Proposition No. 2—Includes the extension of the existing Pier A, and the acquiring of all land for the three additional piers proposed, a cost of \$1,250,000.

Proposition No. 3—Includes the purchase of the harbor improvement to be made by the United States Government on the northeast corner of Harbor Island, consisting of an overseas wharf, cargo shed and warehouse, a cost of \$1,250,000. This improvement will be made at once by the government and turned over to the Port Commission at the end of five years.

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\$2.95 to \$18.00

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Berkson Bros

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

PITTSBURGH NOW
WORLD ARSENAL

District Supplying Large Part of Steel Used in War by Allies—Some Plants Running Seven Days a Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—With its 250 steel plants employing approximately 800,000 workmen, operating 24 hours a day and, in many instances, seven days a week, making steel plate for American ships and steel shells and ammunition for the American Army, Pittsburgh is fast earning the distinction of being the arsenal of the world. Figures recently compiled by competent authorities, making a survey of the steel industry in the Pittsburgh district, reveal that the steel mills are producing 2,400,000 tons of steel plate annually. At this time there is only one plant in the Pittsburgh district manufacturing armor plate. That plant is the Carnegie Steel Company at Homestead, which plant has a capacity of 12,000 tons annually.

The pig iron production in this district aggregates 7,000,000 tons annually, while the steel ingot production aggregates 8,500,000 tons annually. The finished steel production aggregates 11,400,000 tons annually, more than 30 per cent of the nation's entire production, which is approximately 38,000,000 tons.

It is said that since the United States entered the war there has been a 25 per cent increase in steel production in this district. Before the United States' entry into the conflict the mills were working on allied war contracts and home consumption.

Estimates made by government officials for steel necessary to carry on the war program for the first half of 1918, exceed by about 4,000,000 tons the actual capacity of the nation. Steel manufacturers here are confident that with the cooperation of patriotic labor they will be able to do their share to eliminate this deficit. Highly trained engineers are working to improve the methods of steel production. There have been no inventions of consequence reported in this district which would tend to increase steel production. Several of the larger plants are substituting electric furnaces for coke furnaces and special stress is being laid upon new and more economic methods of production.

The Carnegie Steel Company has expanded its plate-making plant at Homestead and it is expected by the officials of that company that within the next year they will be able to greatly increase their production of steel plates for ships, railroad cars and other materials necessary to the winning of the war. Oct. 1 last the Carnegie Steel Company placed in operation its 110-inch Liberty mill, electrically driven. Its biggest output was in May of this year when its output was 25,373 tons.

Improvements are being made by the different companies to the heating and shearing equipment. Other plants are increasing and some of them doubling their fabricating plants to take care of the big demand for ship-building materials. Car building plants have also begun fabricating work. The government demands for steel, steel plate and other kindred products are divided into classes, according to their importance. Preference is given to the shipments carrying the most important ratings. At this time, officials report that the government demands for steel in the Pittsburgh district are being taken care of in an entirely satisfactory manner.

CONVERSION OF
LIBERTY BONDS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary McAdoo calls attention to the privilege that holders of 4 per cent Liberty bonds of the first loan have of converting them into 4½ per cent bonds. This privilege expires Nov. 9, and, under the existing law, cannot be extended or renewed. To delay to the last moment endangers the possibility of making a conversion at all, as the banks will in all probability be loaded down with business during the period that these conversions can be made.

Holders of these 4 per cent bonds lose nothing by exercising the privilege of conversion and gain ½ per cent interest per annum," said Mr. McAdoo.

Holders of coupon bonds are strongly advised to request the issue of registered bonds in order to protect themselves against the risk of loss, theft, and destruction of their bonds. "Official department circular No. 114, with forms of application, has been distributed to federal reserve banks and banks and trust companies throughout the United States. These institutions are asked, as a matter of patriotic service, to assist bondholders in exchanging 4 per cent bonds for 4½ per cent bonds and in registering their bonds."

STEEL TRADE CONDITIONS

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—A further increase in the estimated war steel requirements and a special emphasis on those forms of steel used for offensive military operations, are features of the situation. No war steel requirements are definitely set back, but some orders are given a greater degree of preference.

GILLETTE RETIRES NOTES

BOSTON, Mass.—The Gillette Safety Razor Company is understood to have retired by purchase in the open market another \$700,000 of its five-year 4 per cent notes, making \$1,900,000 so far retired out of an original issue of \$2,600,000.

RAILWAY STEEL
SPRING'S AFFAIRS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Strength and activity in Railway Steel Spring Company's common stock has followed the realization that the company is in the best financial and physical condition in its history. The return of peace will find the concern able to adjust itself to normal conditions.

Retirement of the entire outstanding issue of the Inter-Ocean plant, 5 per cent bonds on Oct. 1 will leave the company with no funded debt and only \$13,500,000 preferred and a like amount of common stock outstanding. Heretofore the company was required to set up a sinking fund of \$125,000 annually, to be applied to the purchase of these bonds at not more than 105 and interest. Now that the bonds are to be retired all surplus income hereafter will be available for dividends.

How the management has succeeded in reducing the funded debt since 1911, at the same time expanding the working capital, is shown in the following table:

	Bonded debt	Reduced	
1911	\$12,500,000	\$12,500,000	Wkg. cap. \$9,313,681
1912	12,500,000	12,500,000	2,255,000
1913	6,358,000	270,000	4,638,314
1914	6,228,000	273,000	4,025,783
1915	6,901,000	136,000	6,432,238
1916	7,037,000	135,000	4,788,442
1917	7,172,000	4,106,479

*Called for retirement on Oct. 1, 1918.

Because of the elimination of funded debt, common shareholders are looking forward to an increase in the 5 per cent dividend to a 6 per cent annual basis at the November meeting. The floating supply of the common stock is said to be smaller than at any time in its history.

MEN NEEDED FOR
ORDNANCE WORK

More Experts Are Wanted by the United States Government to Help Increase Production

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Thousands of men in dozens of big manufacturing plants in the metropolitan district alone are working at top speed for the United States Ordnance Department. Their product includes everything from harness to motors—from gun carriages to large caliber shells. The rapidity with which this gigantic undertaking was organized and put under way, and the total output now on the other side, and going over, is remarkable.

When it is realized the French fired approximately 60,000,000 shells during the six months' siege of Verdun, and that this represented some 1,800,000 tons of steel—to say nothing of 9,000,000 tons of coal necessary to make and transport those shells to the front—some idea may be gained of the magnitude of ordnance production necessary in this war. War with Spain cost the United States \$200,000,000. This country is already spending nearly this amount every five days in the present conflict.

During the entire Franco-Prussian War, Germany used 650,000 shells. There have been many days since the beginning of the great drive of March 21 last when Germany, in less than two hours, used this number of shells. It is not at all unusual to fire as many as 10 large shells a second at a single point. At five shells a ton of coal and 20 shells a ton of steel, this represents 7200 tons of coal and 1800 tons of steel an hour. Necessity for uninterrupted production on an increased basis is very pressing.

To accomplish necessary results in the Ordnance Department, Washington has issued call after call for the biggest men in the country in their respective branches of industry. Response has been spontaneous from all parts of the United States.

But the government needs still more experts in plants of this district. C. V. Meserole, special representative in New York of the Ordnance Department, has issued a call for production men experienced in machine shop and erection, ammunition, explosives, loading, small arm and gauge work. These are among the best paying positions in the Ordnance Department, and require men capable of visiting shops, conferring with managers and speeding up work whenever opportunity presents itself. Selling experience and ability to direct large forces of men are important qualifications.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Sept. 2

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:
Atlanta, Ga.—F. O. Watson; U. S. Atlanta, Ga.—Gordon P. Kiser, of Kiser & Co.; Sea Shore.
Baltimore—M. Samuels and B. M. Ober.
Chattanooga, Tenn.—L. Rosenbaum; U. S. Chicago—J. J. Brody of Hillman's Stores; not registered.
Chicago—D. W. Salfar and E. Weisberg.
Cienfuegos, Cuba—L. Vasquez of Rulloha & Co.; Room 420, 207 Essex Street.
Detroit, Mich.—C. E. Smith; Tour.
Havana, Cuba—B. Abadín; U. S. Kansas City, Mo.—B. F. Elliot, of Elliot Shoe Co.; U. S.
Memphis, Tenn.—Max A. Weiss; Essex.
New Orleans—W. J. Martines, of W. J. Martines & Bro.; Tour.
New York—T. J. Murphy of Perry Dame & Co.; Essex.
New York—W. A. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores.
Roanoke, Va.—W. Lee Brand of Brand Shoe Co.; 89 Bedford Street.
San Francisco—H. Cowrich, of H. Cowrich & Co.; Avery.

LEATHER BUYERS

Montreal, Que., Can.—E. A. Whitley; Essex.
The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe and Leather Association, 166 Essex Street, Boston.

ELECTRIFICATION
OF THE RAILWAYS

Very Small Percentage of Water Power Available in the United States Is in Use at Present—Great Possibilities

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Mr. McAdoo's plan to electrify most of the United States railroad mileage calls attention anew to the great water-power resources of North America. Canada's water power is incalculable, much of it being in unsettled areas, but all over the Dominion available water power is found in abundance where most needed or most likely to be needed. In the United States the maximum potential water power is estimated at 60,713,200 horsepower, of which only 5,321,699, or 8.8 per cent, has been developed. The Far West, especially the Pacific States, is very much in the lead in maximum potential water horsepower, the State of Washington being first on the list, with 9,990,000, followed by California, with 8,865,000, and Oregon with 7,505,000. Percentage of development in those three states is 3.2, 8.2, and 2.1, respectively. Montana ranks fourth, with 4,290,000, of which only 4.1 per cent has been developed. Then comes the State of New York, with 4,242,000, of which 13.8 per cent has been developed.

Other states exceeding the million mark are as follows: Idaho 2,910,000, Arizona 1,930,000, Colorado 1,923,000, Utah 1,490,000, Wyoming 1,470,000, Alabama 1,070,000, North Carolina has an even 1,000,000, and Maine falls below the million mark by 84,000, but is 15,000 ahead of the combined total for New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

Montana's water power is peculiarly adaptable to transportation purposes, and it was the St. Paul's successful electrification of 440 miles of its mountain divisions, with proposed extension of the electrified system to the Pacific Coast, and a similar project by Great Northern, which impressed the Director-General of Railroads with the possible utilization of the country's latent water power for the general electrification of all systems, more or less. Railroad operators say the water power is not distributed throughout the country in proportions suitable to complete electrification, and that in many sections where it is the cost would be prohibitive. Oil-burning locomotives of the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe, for illustration, they say, are more economical, and, in the circumstances, more effective.

However that may be, there is running to waste 16,000,000 water horsepower in excess of the entire steam engine horsepower, including locomotives, or nearly enough, one enthusiast says, to operate every mill, train, boat and municipal lighting plant in the country. William H. Hodge, of H. M. Byllesby & Co., says: "If one-fourth the estimates of the government of the country are true with respect to undeveloped water power of the United States, development of that quarter alone would save an amount of coal and transportation and labor, that are annually represented by a coal train of 50-ton cars which would reach around the earth. It saves the labor of 499,000 men."

Importance of saving coal is obvious at this time when, despite maximum production and distribution, together with all sorts of economy in consumption, the fuel administration finds the available supply inadequate and apprehends an acute shortage next winter. To whatever extent the McAdoo electrification plan is carried out, it will mean a very strong position for the copper industry as far ahead as human eye can see.

Water-power development has been retarded by restrictive laws. An engineering report submitted to the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, says: "Of the 55,000,000 undeveloped water horsepower in the entire country, approximately 40,000,000 is located within the boundaries of the so-called western water-power states, where the government still retains as proprietor 760,000,000 acres, or more than two-thirds of the aggregate acreage of those states combined. To develop power in that section, it is therefore nearly always necessary to use some part of the public domain, if not for the dam site itself, at least for flowage, for transmission right-of-way, or for some other purpose. Existing laws forbid such use except under permit by the Secretary of the Interior, revocable without cause at any time by himself or by his successor in office."

NOTE SALE ABANDONED
CHICAGO, Ill.—An attempt to raise new capital for Wilson & Co. by the sale of notes or bonds has been abandoned, at least until after the fourth Liberty Loan campaign. President Wilson of the company, says: "All negotiations are dropped because we feel that it is too late to try to raise funds without competing with the government in the sale of Liberty bonds."

ACID CONTRACTS IN SIGHT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Judge Mayer of the federal court authorized Receivers Odell and Holt, of the Elma Explosives Company, Inc., to enter a contract with the United States for the sale of 4,500,000 pounds of nitric acid and 4,500,000 pounds of picric acid to the Republic of France.

AGRICULTURAL DIVIDENDS

BOSTON, Mass.—The dividend policy of the International Agricultural Corporation has not been definitely settled. The new war tax will be an all-important factor in this matter, which will come up for consideration at the directors' meeting Sept. 27.

COTTON HAS A
STRIKING RISE

Prices for Texas Product Advance to Record Level on Account of Small Crop Indicated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

GALVESTON, Tex.—Unusual activity and record-breaking fluctuations have featured the Texas cotton markets, lately. Trading has been greatly stimulated by the continued dry weather over Texas and Oklahoma, and the resulting crop damage, while the demand for the staple has not lessened in the face of a heavy new crop movement.

Many experts estimate the Texas crop as the smallest on record, some placing the condition at 56 per cent normal, and practically all agree that the condition should be placed at 62 per cent, or lower. This depreciation from the condition last month, which was placed by the government census bureau at 79 per cent, is one of the strongest factors for high prices in the market, and has been the chief cause of the unusual activity.

On the strength of these unofficial crop estimates, which were made a few days before the recent rains in Texas, prices made sensational advances, amounting on some future contracts to as much as \$12.50 a bale. When rains fell, however, prices dropped about \$3 a bale. Investigation disclosed, however, that the rain had come too late to benefit cotton, as the season is now so advanced. The plants in the drought areas have already made their growth, and the small top crop is already set. Several weeks would be required for these plants to begin fruiting again, as new growth would have to be made. After these facts became known to the trade in Texas, cotton prices again advanced, and the high levels previously made were almost reached again.

The movement of new crop cotton is comparatively heavy in most sections of Southern and Central Texas, but the early movement is known to be due to the early opening of the cotton as a result of the dry weather and not to a heavy cotton crop.

PRIMARY CLOTH
MARKET IS DULL

Business Is Held Back on Account of the Extremely High Prices of the Raw Cotton, and Uncertainty of the Future

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—The extremely high price of raw cotton, and the general belief among mill men that the revision of government price maximums scheduled for Oct. 1 will be an upward revision, taking into consideration the rise of nearly eight cents in cotton during the time that the price-fixing has been going on, has operated to hold back business in the primary cloth markets during the last week.

The reluctance of the mills to make further future contracts on the present basis was especially marked among the manufacturers of fine, combed yarn cotton goods, such as are typical of New Bedford, and there was practically no new business closed during the week. The print cloth mills of Fall River had a moderately active week, though the demand for goods was far from being satisfied. Buyers were able to place contracts for a limited amount of 25 and 27-inch material because of the relatively greater number of narrow looms available for civilian work. Those who sought to place orders for the wider goods, however, found it a much more difficult task.

The government work has required so large a percentage of the wide looms that the manufacturers do not care to further tie up the balance with more future civilian contracts until some of those already on hand are out of the way. Prices, of course, are all on the government basis, or subject to revision according to the government basis as soon as the price lists applicable are announced. The Fall River mills are disposed to hold off on those styles of goods for which the prices have not yet been announced, preferring to wait until they see what the prices are before taking any quantity orders. As there are about 15 different styles of goods made in the Fall River print cloth mills, and prices have been fixed on only four, it is easy to see why the dealing has been only moderate in spite of a very heavy demand.

New Bedford mills have been asked to figure on several proposed new orders for airplane and balloon casing cloth, which are to be allotted in the very near future to this locality. The War Department requirements in this line are said to be very large and New Bedford mill men expect to have a large additional percentage of their machinery tied up for some time to come on this work. The construction of the balloon casing material has been changed somewhat, in accordance with the advice of the manufacturers, to make it a little easier to weave, and to enable a little faster production. This change does not in any way alter the strength or adaptability or weight of the material, as has been proved by tests conducted before it was approved.

Business among the yarn spinners is still in a somewhat mixed-up condition and although there has been a fair volume of dealing, the prices and terms are at wide variance.

ADVANTAGE OF
AN ACCEPTANCE

Although in Frequent Use in European Countries Comparatively Little Is Known of It in the United States

NEW YORK, N. Y.—As a result of the action of certain New York banks in lending at call on acceptances at a preferential rate, with a view to accommodating dealers and thus broadening the American bill market, greater interest has been displayed by the layman in acceptances. Notwithstanding publicity and a campaign of education carried on when the Federal Reserve Law was passed and the machinery organized for American acceptances, there are still many people who do not know exactly what an acceptance is. Now that we have established every facility that should give the United States a discount market similar in scope to that of London, knowledge of what a bill or an acceptance is should be as common among men here as it is on the other side.

An acceptance has been defined "as a bill of exchange, payable at a fixed or determinable future time, obligation to pay which has been acknowledged in writing on the face of the bill by the person to whom it is addressed," or better still, it is an acknowledgment, generally, by a banking institution of a credit extended to a customer to enable him to obtain funds to meet an obligation, commercial or otherwise, payable at a fixed or determinable future period. Against this credit a bill of exchange is drawn and its validity is established by being presented at the bank extending the credit, which marks it "accepted."

This becomes an acceptance and, as such, may be negotiated until finally presented at that bank for payment at the time mentioned. If the bill is not paid it is protested, as in the case of a promissory note not paid at maturity. In case of a promissory note the holder has only the maker to look to for payment, unless there be indorsers. With the acceptance, however, the holder first looks to the acceptor for payment, then to the indorser, if any, and finally to the drawer of the draft, who is obligated until the draft is paid. It will be seen, therefore, that from the standpoint of the investor an acceptance has decided advantages over one-name promissory notes.

Although acceptances are purchased in large amounts in many European countries and pass freely from hand to hand in settlement of obligations, much as checks are used here, they have been comparatively unfamiliar in this country. This is largely due to the fact that prior to the passage of the Federal Reserve Act national banks were not permitted to accept drafts drawn on them and payable at a future date.

It has always been customary to finance American purchases in or sales to foreign countries by drafts payable at various times after sight. Since banks could not accept such drafts, it was necessary to have them accepted in some other country, usually England, and English banks had to be paid for granting this facility. A South American merchant, for instance, when he shipped goods to the American merchant, would draw a sterling draft (a draft drawn in pounds sterling) at, say, 90 days' sight on the London banker who had issued the credit. When the draft was about to mature it was necessary for the American merchant to go into the foreign exchange market and buy sterling in a sufficient amount to cover the draft, and forward it to the London banker who had issued the credit, and he had to pay toll to the London banker for this, too.

Since banks have been accepting bills, however, "dollar exchange" drafts drawn in dollars—has been largely used in financing both purchases in and sales to foreign countries. Foreign bankers buy dollar exchange freely, and there is a reliable market for it in most if not all of the principal foreign centers. In order to enable foreign bankers to always be able to supply demand for dollar exchange, and also to enable the foreign merchant to pay his obligations with dollars, the Federal Reserve Act also provides that member banks may accept drafts drawn on them for the purpose of furnishing dollar exchange by banks or bankers in foreign countries where usages of trade make it necessary. Such drafts must have not more than three months' sight to run and may be accepted by a member bank to an amount not exceeding 50 per cent of its capital and surplus.

MISSOURI BANK
DEPOSITS LARGE

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Although Missourians have bought more than \$350,000,000 of Liberty bonds and have given liberally to patriotic movements the deposits of state banks and trust companies at the time of the last statements were the largest in the history of the State. On June 28 individual deposits were \$484,690,936. The resources rose from \$595,379,263 in June, 1917, to \$693,657,253 in June, 1918.

State Street Trust Co.

MAIN OFFICE
33 STATE STREET
COPILEY SQUARE BRANCH
679 Boylston Street
MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE BRANCH
Cor. Massachusetts Ave. and Boylston St.

COTTON OIL
CONCERN PROSPERS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Estimates of earnings of the American Cotton Oil Company for the year ending Aug. 31 run from \$12 to \$16 a share after taxes.

Interests closely identified with the company believe an increased dividend might be announced at the November meeting, but directors have nothing to say except to admit that the company is doing well. Last year it earned only \$4.55 on the common stock, and in 1916, \$6.99. Dividends are now at the rate of 4 per cent. During the last 10 years net profits averaged more than five times the fixed charges.

Early last month the company announced an issue of \$5,000,000 of 7 per cent one-year notes, part of which was to refund an expiring note issue, and the rest to take care of increase in business. Current assets, according to the general balance sheet of June 30, 1918, exceeded current liabilities by more than \$14,500,000. Approximately \$16,000,000 is invested in real estate, buildings, machinery, etc. On Aug. 31, 1917, net tangible assets applicable to the common stock were \$10,229,903, or \$50 a share.

The great increase in demand for the company's products, coupled with higher prices—cottonseed oil is sold at \$21 a barrel, compared with \$15 a year ago—has greatly increased the company's revenue. Furthermore, the company's fertilizer plants have enjoyed extraordinary prosperity, and have been working day and night to capacity.

DIVIDENDS

The Standard Oil Cloth Company has declared an extra dividend of 2 per cent on the common stock; also the regular quarterly dividends of 1 cent on the common stock and 1½ per cent each on class A and B preferred stocks.

NEW MEXICAN OIL WELL

TAMPICO, Mex.—The Transcontinental Oil Company, which recently entered the Mexico field as a producing end of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, brought in a well of 25,000 barrels initial production in Barbenra locality. The company will put down a number of wells as rapidly as necessary rigs can be installed. Large steel tank storage facilities are to be constructed.

CHINA PREPARES FOR COMMERCE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Consular reports indicate that China expects to participate in the after-war contest for world trade. A Chinese commission has recommended the expenditure of 40,000,000 to 45,000,000 taels to convert the Whangho Pool of Shanghai into a lake, with equipment which will make it probably the world's foremost harbor.

MONEY IN STRONG DEMAND

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Money is in strong demand at 6 per cent. Country banks, anticipating a large grain crop and an early movement, had borrowed very fully, and some money now is being used in the actual marketing process, because grain is beginning to come from the farms in an appreciable quantity.

NEW YORK EXPORTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—During July, custom house figures show exports from this port were \$234,386,123, compared with \$208,868,978 during July, last year.



"AMERICA'S ANSWER"

Second U. S. Official War Feature

General Pershing himself sent us the film for "America's Answer." See Americans building a three-mile pier in France—assembling American locomotives—Austrian prisoners unloading American motor trucks.

See American doughboys go over the top at Cantigny—the French tanks and flame-throwers in action—the taking of boche prisoners.

"Pershing's Crusaders," the first U. S. Official War Film, is also something no American can afford to miss. If it hasn't been shown in your town, ask your theater manager to get it.

"Our Bridge of Ships," in two reels, and the Official War Review, are appearing in motion-picture theaters throughout the country.

"America's Answer" will be presented in the following theaters on the dates mentioned:

Cincinnati, Grand Opera House, September 1-7.
Providence, Opera House, September 2-7.
Baltimore, Ford's Opera House, September 2-7.
St. Louis, Odson Hall, September 8-11.
Bridgeport, Park Theater, September 8-11.
Chicago, Orchestra Hall, September 9-29.
Worcester, Worcester Theatre, Sept. 12-14.
Albany, Harmanus Bleeker Hall, Sept. 16-21.

Presented by
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION
George Creel, Chairman.

Through the Division of Films, Charles S. Hart, Director, Washington, D. C.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

MURRAY TO MEET
TILDEN FOR TITLE

Qualifies for Final Round of United States Tennis Championship Tournament in Defeating Ichihya Kumagae

NEW YORK, N. Y.—R. L. Murray, of Niagara Falls, and formerly of California, will meet W. T. Tilden, 2d, of Germantown, Pa., today in the final round of the thirty-seventh annual United States National Tennis Association on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, L. I., and the winner will succeed to the title won by R. N. Williams, 2d, who is now an officer in the United States army in France.

Murray was the winner of the Pacific singles tournament of 1917 and was ranked as number four in the United States in 1916. The last time a ranking list was issued, he has not been playing much tennis this season, having devoted his time to war service. Tilden is the present ace court champion of the United States and would be a great battle.

Tilden won his way to the final round by defeating Ichihya Kumagae, the famous Japanese player, in the semi-final round Monday afternoon in one of the shortest and most one-sided matches ever played in a championship tournament. The total time of the match was less than 45 minutes and the result was never for a moment in doubt from the beginning of the game. After Kumagae had won the first game on his service, Tilden took the next five, as Kumagae was unable to handle his swift returns, driving the ball back into the net again and again. Tilden then dropped a game to the Japanese on the latter's service, but ran out the set, 6-2.

In the second set, only the second and seventh games went to Kumagae, and with the score at 5 to 2 and 30 all in the next game, Tilden sent over two dazzling service aces, which Kumagae was unable even to touch. The last set was equally easy for Tilden. Kumagae's returns went wild and Tilden slammed his service for passes whenever he pleased. The match by points follows:

FIRST SET
Tilden 4 4 6 4 2 4—23-6
Kumagae 4 1 0 3 2 1 4 3—13-5
Tilden 6 5 4 0 0 1
Kumagae 1 5 9 6 0 1

SECOND SET
Tilden 4 2 6 4 4 4 2—23-6
Kumagae 1 4 1 1 2 0 4 3—17-3
Tilden 6 0 0 3 2 2 1
Kumagae 1 5 9 6 0 1

THIRD SET
Tilden 4 4 6 4 4 4—23-6
Kumagae 0 2 3 3 2 1—11-0
Tilden 6 0 0 3 2 2 1
Kumagae 1 5 9 6 0 1

MEN'S SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP
Semi-Final Round
W. T. Tilden, 2d, Philadelphia, defeated Ichihya Kumagae, Japan, 6-2, 6-2, 6-0.

VETERANS' SINGLES
Final Round
Ross Burchard, New York, defeated F. G. Anderson, New York, 6-4, 6-4.

MIXED DOUBLES EXHIBITION
Miss Mella Bjurstedt, Norway, and F. B. Alexander, New York, defeated Miss Eleanor Goss, New York, and Lieut. S. M. Vossell, New York, 6-4, 6-4.

BOSTON BOWLING
CLUB IS WINNER

Takes New England Bowling Green League Championship by Defeating Smithfield Ave.

FAWUICKET, R. L.—The Boston Bowling Green Club has won the New England Bowling Green League championship after an interesting competition held at the Roselawn Green. The other clubs represented in the meet were Fall River, Hartford, Hartford Thistle, Roselawn and Smithfield Avenue of Fawuicket.

Spectators were in attendance from all parts of New England. The green was in splendid condition and gave the players an opportunity to display the best points of the game in a manner that frequently drew applause.

The drawing for the first round was: Smithfield Avenue vs. Hartford Thistle, and Fall River vs. Roselawn. Hartford and Boston received byes. The Smithfield Avenue men won, 26 to 4. Much interest was centered in the Roselawn-Fall River game, which was won by the former by 19 to 12.

The second round drawings were: Roselawn vs. Boston; Smithfield Avenue vs. Hartford. In the Roselawn-Boston game the local men started out well and led by 4 to 1 at the third end, when Boston forged ahead, but Roselawn kept trailing them closely until the fifteenth end, when Boston succeeded in getting five. They eventually won by 26 to 9. The Smithfield Avenue-Hartford game was the closest and most exciting of the day, finally going to the former by 16 to 15.

CINCINNATI IS
DOUBLE WINNER

Other National League Baseball Clubs Forced to Share Games on Final Day of Race

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING (Final)			
Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	84	45	.651
New York	71	53	.572
Cincinnati	68	60	.531
Pittsburgh	65	69	.485
Brooklyn	57	69	.452
Philadelphia	55	68	.447
Boston	53	71	.427
St. Louis	51	78	.395

RESULTS MONDAY
(Morning Game)
Chicago 4, Pittsburgh 3.
(Afternoon Game)
Philadelphia 4, Brooklyn 2.
Brooklyn 5, Philadelphia 3.
New York 6, Boston 2.
Boston 2, New York 1.
Pittsburgh 3, Chicago 2.
Cincinnati 6, St. Louis 3.
Cincinnati 1, St. Louis 0.

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—The Cincinnati Reds closed their National League baseball championship season of 1918 with a double victory over the St. Louis Cardinals by scores of 6 to 3 and 1 to 0, and thereby finished in the lead of the league standing. The Reds were the only club to win a double victory in this league Monday, the six other clubs being forced to share the honors.

The Boston Braves met the New York Giants and the first game went to the latter, 6 to 2, while Boston won the second, 2 to 1. Philadelphia defeated Brooklyn in their first game, 4 to 2; but lost the second, 5 to 3. Chicago won its morning game from Pittsburgh, 4 to 3, and then lost the afternoon contest, 3 to 2.

CHICAGO CUBS WIN
AND LOSE CONTEST

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The Chicago Cubs, champions of the league for 1918, were forced to share their two games with Pittsburgh at Forbes Field, Monday, the champions winning the morning game, 4 to 3, but losing in the afternoon, 3 to 2. Chicago was outbatted in each game, but fielded perfectly. The scores:

FIRST GAME
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.
Chicago 0 0 0 0 3 0 1 0—4 3 0
Pittsburgh 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3 10 2
Batteries—Martin and O'Farrell; Miller and Schmidt.

SECOND GAME
Pittsburgh 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—3 10 2
Chicago 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 7 0
Batteries—Miller and Schmidt; Hendrix and O'Farrell.

PHILADELPHIA AND
BROOKLYN DIVIDE

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Philadelphia and Brooklyn divided their Labor Day game here Monday, the local team winning the first contest, 4 to 2, and the visitors taking the second, 5 to 3. In the second game, Smith of Brooklyn and Oeschger of Philadelphia were each found for nine hits; but the Brooklyn pitcher kept his better scattered. The scores:

FIRST GAME
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.
Philadelphia 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 1—4 9 0
Brooklyn 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—5 9 2
Batteries—Jacobson and Adams; Cheney and M. Wheat.

SECOND GAME
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.
Philadelphia 0 0 0 1 4 0 0 0—5 9 2
Brooklyn 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1—3 9 2
Batteries—Smith and Miller; Oeschger and Adams.

GIANTS AND BRAVES
DIVIDE TWO GAMES

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—The New York Giants and Boston Braves divided their double-header at Braves Field, Monday afternoon, the Giants winning the first contest rather easily by a score of 6 to 2 and the Braves taking the second, 2 to 1.

Causey and Nehf were the opposing pitchers in the first game and the New York bowman had much the better of the argument, holding Boston to five hits, while the Giants found Nehf for 13.

Rudolph and Steele opposed each other in the second game and the Boston star allowed only five hits as against nine given by the New York man. The scores:

FIRST GAME
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.
New York 3 0 2 2 0 0 0 0—6 13 0
Boston 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—2 5 1
Batteries—Causey and McCarty; Nehf and Wagner.

SECOND GAME
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.
Boston 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0—2 9 1
New York 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 5 3
Batteries—Rudolph and Wagner; Steele and Rariden.

CINCINNATI WINS
BOTH ITS CONTESTS

CINCINNATI, O.—By winning both of its games with the St. Louis Cardinals here Monday afternoon, the Cincinnati Reds finished the season of 1918 in third place in the National League championship standing. The scores were 6 to 3 and 1 to 0. Turo of St. Louis held Cincinnati to two hits in the second game, but lost out.

FIRST GAME
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.
Cincinnati 2 0 0 1 0 0 1 1—6 8 3
St. Louis 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—2 9 2
Batteries—Mitchell and Archer; Packard and Brock.

SECOND GAME
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.
Cincinnati 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1 2 1
St. Louis 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 6 1
Batteries—Lague and Cuto; Turo and Brock.

TWO ATHLETES WIN
MANY TRACK POINTS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Local representatives won the annual track and field meet of the Hungarian-American Athletic League for 1918 which was held at Astor Field with a one-sided score of 70 points. Teams from Youngstown, Cleveland, Chicago and New Brunswick came here to oppose the local stars, but were completely outclassed. Second honors went to Cleveland athletes who won 22 points, and Youngstown athletes were third with 15.

John Bartsch of New York won the 100 and 200-yard dashes, the running high jump and was second in the running broad jump and discus throw. Alexander Fehér, also of New York, a distance runner, captured the two-mile and four-mile events in convincing fashion, these two athletes easily winning enough points to give their team the honors.

MAYO DEFEATS
CHARLES PORES

Former Brooklyn Runner Takes the Feature Event of the New York Athletic Club Meet

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Much interest was taken by the soldiers stationed at Camp Vail in the track and field games held under the auspices of the New York Athletic Club at West End, N. J., Sunday in the series of weekly meets which the Mercury Foot organization has been holding this summer. Some splendid competition took place with the special two-mile match race between Edward Mayo, the former Brooklyn runner now stationed at Ft. Slocum, and Charles Pores, the famous Millrose Athletic Club long-distance star now at the Pelham Bay Naval Training Station, the two contestants for the special prize offered. No less than 200 persons witnessed the contest of which there were 10.

The special two-mile event was one of the closest that could be asked for as the two runners kept well abreast of each other up to within about 200 yards of the finish when Mayo put on a spurt which was more than Pores could meet and the former gradually drew away, covering the distance in 10m. 15 1/2-58.

There were a number of competitions in which the soldiers of Camp Vail had the field to themselves. One of the prizes was a cup, offered by Capt. Arthur McAlenon of the Mercury Foot Club, to the winning company in a competitive drill. This went to the soldiers of the thirteenth service company, who easily excelled in their evolutions up and down the field.

The half-mile run, in which the soldiers with their khaki uniforms and marching shoes on, set a pace that was considered almost impossible, furnished keen competition. Private C. H. Yost of the training battalion, was at the head of the field of 12 starters for the greater part of the distance, and broke the worsted a winner by about 15 yards in 2m. 24 1/2-56.

Corp. L. D. Childs of Company C, three hundred and twenty-fourth field signal battalion, was the star performer in point of prizes won, as he took the running high jump after breaking a tie with Sergeant Bird, twenty-ninth service company, at 5ft., and in the shot put he was third, with a put of 3-ft. 10in. The summary of the leading events follows:

Special Two-Mile Match Race—Won by Edward Mayo, Ft. Slocum; Charles Pores, Pelham Bay N. T. S. Second, Time—10m. 15 1/2-58.

16-Pound Shot Put—Won by Private Haskin, thirteenth service company, 5ft. 10in.; Private Watson, twenty-ninth service company, 5ft. 6in.; second, Cor. L. D. Childs, company C, three hundred and twenty-fourth field signal battalion, 5ft. 10in., third.

100-Yard Dash—Won by Private R. O. McLaughlin, thirteenth service company; Private Moore, company C, three hundred and twenty-fourth field signal battalion, second; Private P. C. Scholtes, thirteenth service company, third. Time—12 1/2-56.

880-Yard Run—Won by Private C. H. Yost, training battalion; Private P. T. Vogel, training battalion, second; Private McDonald, thirteenth service company, third. Time 2m. 24 1/2-56.

Running High Jump—Won by Corp. L. D. Childs, company C, three hundred and twenty-fourth field signal battalion, 5ft.; Sergeant Bird, twenty-ninth service company, 5ft., second; Sgt. Carl Stevens, thirteenth service company, 4ft. 10 in., third. (Childs won on jump-off of tie).

Equipment Race—Won by Private S. Meyerman, company C, three hundred and twenty-fourth field signal battalion; Corporal Meinhard, twenty-ninth service battalion, second; Private M. S. E. Peterson, company C, three hundred and twenty-fourth field signal battalion, third. Time—1m. 42 1/2-58.

ATHLETIC NOTES

West Virginia University has signed H. P. Mullenex to act as assistant football coach this fall. He coached the college basketball team last winter.

Walter Camp, the famous Yale University athletic director who is now chairman of the committee on naval training camp activities, will be referee at the army-navy field day meet to be held in the Harvard Stadium at Boston next Saturday.

Joseph Wright, coach of the University of Pennsylvania varsity and freshman oarsmen, has returned from Cuba where he has been coaching the oarsmen of the Havana Yacht Club during the past summer. His crews won three of the five races they took part in. George Kistler, Pennsylvania swimming coach, is still coaching in Cuba.

AMERICAN RACE
COMES TO CLOSE

Detroit Is Only Double Winner in Last Day's Play of Younger Major Baseball Organization

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING (Final)			
Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	75	51	.592
Cleveland	73	54	.574
Washington	72	56	.562
New York	69	63	.522
St. Louis	58	64	.475
Chicago	57	67	.459
Detroit	55	71	.436
Philadelphia	52	78	.406

RESULTS MONDAY
(Morning Game)
Philadelphia 5, Washington 1.
(Afternoon Game)
Boston 3, New York 2.
New York 4, Boston 3.
Philadelphia 2, Philadelphia 1.
Detroit 11, Chicago 5.
St. Louis 7, Chicago 2.
Detroit-Cleveland (canceled).

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—The American League baseball championship race of 1918 came to a close Monday afternoon with no changes being noted in the order of the clubs in the championship standing. All of the teams in the league played two games each with the exception of Cleveland and St. Louis, which did not play at all.

Detroit was the only double winner, the Tigers twice defeating the Chicago White Sox, champions of 1917, by scores of 11 to 5 and 7 to 3. The Boston Red Sox, champions of 1918, were forced to share their games with New York, the Red Sox winning the first game, 3 to 2 and losing the second, 4 to 3. Philadelphia and Washington played morning and afternoon games, the Athletics winning in the morning, 5 to 2, and the Senators taking the afternoon game, 8 to 3.

ATHLETICS SHARE
WITH WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, D. C.—After winning the morning game from the Washington Americans by a score of 5 to 2, the Philadelphia Athletics dropped the afternoon game to the same team, 8 to 3. The scores:

MORNING GAME
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.
Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 3 1 0 0—5 12 0
Washington 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 6 1
Batteries—Johnson and McAvoy; Harper and Pichich.

AFTERNOON GAME
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.
Washington 0 4 0 1 0 1 1 1—8 11 3
Philadelphia 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 9 1
Batteries—Shaw and Pichich; Watson and Perkins.

CHAMPIONS SPLIT
WITH HIGHLANDERS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Boston champions split their two games with the New York Highlanders at the Polo grounds Monday afternoon, taking the first game 3 to 2 and losing the second, 4 to 3. Both contests were hard fought. The scores:

FIRST GAME
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.
Boston 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 9 1
New York 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0—2 9 0
Batteries—Jones and Schang; Love and Hannah.

SECOND GAME
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.
New York 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1—4 9 1
Boston 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0—3 10 1
Batteries—McGrigge and Hannah; Dubuc and Mayer.

DETROIT CAPTURES
A DOUBLE-HEADER

DETROIT, Mich.—Detroit brought its American League baseball championship season of 1918 to a close at Navin Field Monday afternoon by taking both games of a double-header from the Chicago White Sox, champions of 1917, by scores of 11 to 5 and 7 to 3. W. F. Donovan, former manager of the New York Highlanders and a pitcher for Detroit when it won the American League pennant several years ago, pitched for the winners in the second game.

FIRST GAME
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.
Detroit 5 0 2 2 0 0 0 0—11 14 1
Chicago 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—2 5 14
Batteries—Boland and Yelle; Danforth and Devormer.

SECOND GAME
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.
Detroit 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0—7 10 0
Chicago 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—3 10 4
Batteries—Donovan and Stanage; Cicotte and Schalk.

SPENCER BEATS KRAMER

NEWARK, N. J.—Arthur Spencer defeated F. L. Kramer and Robert Spears in the final of the Criterion stakes, a one-mile, three-cornered match race, here, Sunday afternoon. Kramer won the first heat, riding the last eighth mile in 11 2/5-58. Kramer finished second to Spencer in the next two heats, while Spears was third each time.

FOOTBALL IS POPULAR
ANNAPOLIS, Md.—Football and basketball are the favorite athletics among the midshipmen, as shown by the customary declaration of intentions taken by the 900 members of the fourth class here. These two branches are favored by more than half the class. Baseball seems to be steadily declining in favor.

LINDER WINS MARATHON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LEXINGTON, Mass.—Carl Linder was the winner of the second annual Paul Revere 10-mile Marathon run Monday, covering the course in 1h. 23m. J. J. Madden was second and William Wick, third. The start was opposite the State House in Boston.

MISS DETROIT III
WINS GOLD TROPHY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
DETROIT, Mich.—Finishing second on Labor Day after victories in the first two 30-mile heats gave Miss Detroit III the gold challenge cup of the American Power Boat Association with 14 points against 12 for Whippowill Jr. and 10 for Miss Minneapolis.

Miss Detroit II was towed off the course with engine trouble again Monday and as the defender failed to finish a heat she did not score any points.

Whippowill Jr. hung up an average of 53.4 miles an hour and completed the course Monday in 33m. 46s., the best performance of this year's events. She had no trouble running away from the other boats on the straightaway, but stalled three times during the race slowing up for turns. She might have won had she performed well on another day, although the cup winner was never pushed.

Miss Detroit III finished in 35m. and 35s. Monday. She was the last boat away, but in the first lap passed Miss Minneapolis and did not hurry after that as she had only to finish third to win the cup.

Whippowill won the one-mile championship of North America and the trophy of the Lake George Regatta Association by running 30 miles of time trials at an average of 63.498 miles an hour. Her best mile down stream was 65.017. Miss Detroit III made 64.99 miles an hour in her first lap, but the water was so rough she was unable to complete the trials. The smaller boats did not attempt to run them owing to the weather.

WALLEN AGAIN
TITLE WINNER

Great Lakes Naval Training Station Swimming Star Takes the One-Mile National Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
NATIONAL A. A. U. CHAMPIONSHIP SWIMMING TEAM STANDING

Club	Points
Great Lakes N. T. S.	32
Chicago Athletic Association	3
Los Angeles Athletic Club	3
Hul Nalu, Honolulu	2
Gulfport Naval Station	2
Detroit Y. M. C. A.	2
New Orleans Y. M. C. A.	1
Unattached	1

CENTRAL A. A. U. CHAMPIONSHIP SWIMMING TEAM STANDING (Men's)

Club	Points
Great Lakes N. T. S.	29
Chicago Athletic Association	17
Hamilton Club	10
(Women's)	
Chicago Athletic Association	8 1/2
Northwestern University	8
Chicago Hebrew Institute	5
Duluth Boat Club	3
Women's L. S. A.	1
Snail Social Center	1 1/2
Unattached	9

CHICAGO, Ill.—Swimmers representing the Great Lakes Naval Training Station scored a slam in the one-mile National Amateur Athletic Union swim conducted Labor Day afternoon by the Lincoln Park Boat Club in Lincoln Park Lagoon here. The nine points won considerably increases the lead of the jacks' swimmers for the national team title. W. L. Wallen Jr., who won the event had a lead of 200 yards over Herman Laubis, his sailor mate. The real race was between Laubis and John Bennett, also of Great Lakes, for second place, but the former winner of Mississippi River swims had enough in reserve to win out from the former University of Chicago swimmer by a touch.

In the Central A. A. U. swims, conducted in Lake Michigan off the Edgewater Beach, Perry McGilivray of Great Lakes captured the 50-yard event, and the jacks again scored a slam. C. Leach led McGilivray for 40 yards of the way, but could not cope with the sprint of the former Olympic games star. The Chicago Athletic Association, which always is represented by an array of fast breast-stroke men, won first and third places in the 100-yard breast swim, for the Central A. A. U. title.

One women's Central A. A. U. title was decided, Miss Florence Gaither winning the 220-yard race.

One-Mile Men's National A. A. U. Outdoor Championship—Won by W. L. Wallen Jr., Great Lakes N. T. S.; Herman Laubis, Great Lakes N. T. S., second.

VIRGINIA FOR ATHLETICS
UNIVERSITY, Va.—The University of Virginia has voted for the revival of all branches of athletics during the coming collegiate year.

PLAYERS NAMED
FOR BIG SERIES

A. G. Herrmann, Chairman of National Commission Issues List for Championship Games

CINCINNATI, O.—A. G. Herrmann, chairman of the National Commission, has given out the following list of Chicago National and Boston American players eligible to play in the World Series which starts Wednesday at Chicago. It will be noticed that Fred Thomas, the former third baseman of the Boston Red Sox, who has enlisted in the United States Navy and is stationed at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, is on the list submitted by Manager E. G. Barrow of Boston.

All of these players were with their respective teams Aug. 15, either in active commission or belonging to them, but not playing actively by reason of their connection with service teams. The eligible players:

Chicago Cubs—Fred Mitchell (manager), Barber, Carter, Clark, Deal, Douglas, Flack, Hendrix, Hollocher, Kilfer, Knabe, McCabe, Mann, Martin, Merkle, O'Farrell, Paskert, Pick, Tyler, Vaughn, Walker, Wortman, Zelder.

Boston Red Sox—E. G. Barrow (manager), Agnew, Bush, Cochran, Coffey, Dubuc, Hooper, Jones, Kinney, McInnis, Mays, Mayer, Miller, Petricca, Ruth, Shanks, Scott, Shean, Strunk, Thomas, Wagner, Whitman.

MANY ENTRIES
FOR BIG MEET

Harvard Stadium Army and Navy Track Events Expected to Have 3000 Contestants

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—That the track and field games which are to be held in the Harvard Stadium next Sunday afternoon, as the feature of War Service Day, are going to furnish some fine competition and give the spectators a chance to see a large number of men in action, is already assured, as more than 3000 men have signified their intentions of competing.

One of the big events of the day will be the relay race between the army and the navy. More than 1000, it is expected, will participate in the chariot race.

Radio School will execute a special drill, while expert buglers from the army and navy will give the different calls of their branch of the service.

The climax will be in the retreat ceremony, with the lowering of the colors, which will be performed by the naval aviators.

Tickets will be distributed free to the general public, from the War Camp Community Service office, Room 848, Little Building.

PICKUPS

Binghamton and Toronto are having a great race in the International League with less than 10 points separating them.

The Washington team was quite successful against New York this summer winning 11 out of 19 games they played against each other.

Holding Cincinnati to two hits while his teammates were making six and then losing by a score of 1 to 2 was a hard game for Pitcher Turo of the St. Louis Cardinals to lose.

Jack Pfeffer, former pitcher for the Brooklyn Nationals, has been appointed to the paymasters' school at Princeton University. He has been at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station.

T. R. Cobb, the famous outfielder of the Detroit Americans, is now a captain in the chemical warfare service of the United States Army and is due to report at Washington, D. C., within the next week.

Chicago has 22 and Boston 21 players eligible for the world series. In addition to these men, the manager of each team is placed on the eligibility list although neither Fred Mitchell of Chicago nor E. G. Barrows of Boston is a player.

The Standard baseball team of Staten Island won the Shipyard League pennant by being awarded its game from the Submarines of Newark, N. J., when the latter failed to appear. The Standards had a record of 13 games won and 2 lost. The Morse Dry Dock Club was second with 12 victories and two defeats.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Admiral the Hon. Sir Alexander V. Bethell, upon whom King George V. has conferred the Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, upon his relinquishing command of the Plymouth Station, has been commander-in-chief at Plymouth since 1916, and has filled a number of important naval posts both in home waters and in the East Indies. He attained the rank of rear-admiral in 1908, and that of admiral in 1916, previous to which he was successively assistant director of torpedoes, director of naval intelligence, commander-in-chief in the East Indies, and commander of the Royal Navy War College. Since the outbreak of the war, he has been commander of the battleships of the third fleet, commander of the Channel fleet, and admiral commanding the coast guard and reserves.

George T. Page, who has been elected president of the American Bar Association, gained his legal knowledge in the law office of Page and Ellwood at Metamora, Ill., his previous education consisting of several months in a district school and six months in the University of Illinois. He also taught school in the country districts near Metamora while reading law. Soon after his admission to the bar, in 1882, he went to Denver, Col., for a few years, and then established himself in Peoria, Ill., which has been the scene of his labors ever since. He is vice-president and director of the Merchants and Illinois National Bank of Peoria, and a director in various corporations. In 1905, he was elected president of the Illinois Bar Association. He has been a member of the executive committee of the American Bar Association for several years.

Rosecrans W. Pillsbury, who is seeking the Republican nomination for the United States senatorship in New Hampshire, has been active in Granville State politics for more than 30 years. A few years after graduating from Dartmouth College, he was admitted to the New Hampshire bar, but instead of engaging in law practice he entered the shoe business, and now he is the principal owner in a large factory in Derry. He was a member of the State Constitutional Conventions of 1887 and 1902, and served four terms in the lower branch of the Legislature. He attended the Republican National Convention in 1904, and has been an aspirant for the Republican nomination for the governorship on several occasions. Mr. Pillsbury is the principal owner of the Manchester Union. He is a Mason and a Knight Templar.

FREE SPEECH ISSUE IN ESPIONAGE ACT CASE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Judge A. M. J. Cochran, federal judge for the eastern district of Kentucky, in overruling the demurrer to an indictment against C. B. Schoberg, a shoe merchant of South Covington, Ky., in the Federal Court at Covington, declared that he did not believe the question of free speech entered into the case in which Schoberg was charged with having made remarks derogatory to the United States, but that he believed Congress had the right to pass any legislation that will assist in winning the war. The demurrer was based on the point that the Espionage Law curtailed free speech.

FARE INCREASE ORDER REVERSED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Judge J. G. State of Cole County Circuit Court on Saturday announced that he will reverse the State Public Service Commission's order increasing street car fares to 6 cents in St. Louis and Kansas City. No written decision was made, but he announced the decree would be handed down on Sept. 7. No intimation was given as to the exact ground for the decision. Attorneys for the railway companies announced that they would appeal to the Supreme Court, furnishing supersedeas bonds to enable the collection of 6-cent fares, to continue until the case was decided.

ATLANTA GETS MORE LIGHTLESS NIGHTS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
ATLANTA, Ga.—M. E. Patterson, Assistant Fuel Administrator, has announced that the order for four lightless nights a week instead of two, is now in effect in Atlanta. This is due to the shortage in waterpower and to avoid permanent closing down of the hydro-electric systems and plants which are filling war orders. The order applies to Atlanta and Fulton County and names Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday as lightless nights until further notice.

COAST GUARD SHOOT MAN AT OCEAN CITY
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Speculations concerning some connection between the operation of U-boats in the territorial waters of the United States and their direction from land was revived when George Joseph Mehan of Wayne Junction, Philadelphia, a former Germantown High School athlete, a United States coast guard, shot and killed a man whose name is supposed to be Thomas Ellis at Ocean City on Thursday night about 10 o'clock. Two men had been signaling, according to the coast guard, from different sections of the beach, for two nights.

No one is allowed on the beach at night, but soon after the guards who had been assigned there took their place the man came down from the board walk. The guard stopped him, and when he could give no satisfactory answer, placed him under arrest. He broke away and was making his escape when the guard shot him. Officers of the coast guards say two men had been using lights to signal from the beach. But whether the man who was killed had a lantern could not be learned. It is said that a lantern was found underneath the board walk where he was shot.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Prohibition Ratification Figures

PROVIDENCE JOURNAL.—The Federal Prohibition Amendment was first voted on by the Legislature of Louisiana in May. On the 23d of the month the House ratified it by a vote of 70 to 44. The next day the Senate gave a tie vote, 20 to 20, on the proposal. The tie vote resulted from the fact that one district was unrepresented. The Governor called a special election in the district, and also summoned the Legislature to a special August session. The result of the special session was that the Senate ratified the amendment by a vote of 21 to 20, and the House by 69 to 41. In South Dakota, the ratification was unanimous in both houses, while in Arizona, the Senate voted for the amendment, 17 to 0, and the House, 29 to 3. If we add the votes in all the 14 ratifying states, we find the figures to be as follows: For prohibition 1476, against prohibition 384. This means that practically 80 per cent of the lawmakers in these states are on record in favor of the federal amendment.

S. S. Saccarappa
NEW YORK TRIBUNE.—New England may have lost her political influence, as we pointed out the other day; she may even be a back number in literature. But it is well-nigh incredible that the good old New England names, especially the Indian names, should be derided. The Saccarappa has been launched at Hog Island, and the Evening Sun speaks of her as one of the "absurdities of nomenclature" and suggests that her fate may be saved by calling her the Scrapper. The jest is unworthy of the occasion. What is there absurd in Saccarappa? Hear the syllables roll out trippingly on the tongue! Hog Island can find an inexhaustible vocabulary in New England, from Mooselucmautic to Cuttuhunk. All the ships that can be built would not leave the cupboard bare. Manomet and Monhegan alike suggest the dark sea which will plow. There cannot be too many "absurdities of nomenclature" in this kind. Quinocontang, Cheplawoxet, Pappossequaw (pronounced Pop-squash)—everywhere, from Montauk Point to the St. Croix River, there is romance, poetry, all the splendor of imagination for our shipbuilders to seize upon.

Helpful Maud Muller
PORTLAND OREGONIAN.—The formal report of the Woman's Land Army of America is significant because of the wide range of women's activities in this field which it reveals. The Land Army is organized in 17 states and has numbered some 15,000 recruits. These have been pitching hay, hoeing corn, shocking grain, bagging corn, plowing, picking and canning fruit, feeding stock, driving horses, running tractors and even sawing wood. A good many farmers at the outset scorned the help of women in the field who wholly forgot that women's work in the past has not been much less arduous than that of men, even in the busiest seasons. There is not a great deal of difference between playing a broom and wielding a hoe, and housewives who cut their own wood have been too numerous to count. The Land Army represents only a fraction of the number of women who have been thus employed. Some hundreds of thousands of women have given part of their time to this necessary employment on a time when it is hard to see how we should have got along without their help.

PRESIDENT MAY MAKE LIBERTY LOAN TOUR
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—There is a strong possibility that President Wilson will make an extended Western trip in the interests of the fourth Liberty Loan, starting about Sept. 30. His itinerary at present is only tentative, but it includes a visit to many important points and 20 or more speeches. In all probability, his trip would extend to the Pacific Coast. The President has hesitated, it is said, about coming to a decision only because of the political campaign which is coincident with the one for the new loan, but he will subordinate everything to helping make the loan a success.

SPECIAL CAMPAIGNS FOR CHILDREN'S FUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Special campaigns for swelling the funds for the benefit of the fatherless children of France are proposed by the American Defense Society as one method of observing Lafayette-Marne Day on Sept. 6. Contributions for this fund are asked in the proclamation issued by Governor Rye of Tennessee, calling for the celebration of that day. Proclamations asking the people of their states to honor Lafayette, have also been issued by Governor Capper of Kansas, Boyle of Nevada, Cox of Ohio, Holcomb of Connecticut, Harrington of Maryland, and McCall of Massachusetts.

COAST GUARD SHOOT MAN AT OCEAN CITY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
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MUSIC

Three Operas by Puccini
NEW YORK, N. Y.—General Manager Giulio Gatti-Casazza of the Metropolitan Opera Company has made his first statement regarding the coming operatic season which will begin on Monday evening, Nov. 11.

"It is with great pleasure," said Mr. Gatti-Casazza, "that I can announce the world's premiere—or 'creation' if you will—of three new operas by Giacomo Puccini at the Metropolitan in December. These three operas have been completed only recently. Each is in one act and each is totally different from the others, they being in no way related one to another dramatically or musically."

"First there is 'Il Tabarro' ('The Cloak'), a genuine 'thriller,' the libretto by Giuseppe Adami being based on a little melodrama by Didier Gold, which was a sensation at the Grand Guignol in Paris a few years ago. The second opera is a little mystery play entitled 'Suor Angelica' ('Sister Angelica'), the libretto, molto grazioso, by Gioacchino Forzano, who made the book for Mascagni's 'Lodoletta.' Last of the three Puccini works is 'Gianni Schicchi,' a most amusing farce, a sort of mixture of Falstaff and Boccaccio, the story being laid in medieval Italy. The libretto also is by Forzano, who, I think, has worked out his theme on decidedly original lines."

So far no casts have been determined upon. The works will all be performed in one evening. Roberto Moranzoni went to Italy to confer with Puccini and is now in Viareggio going over the details of the score with the composer.

New Tenor for Chicago Opera
CHICAGO, Ill.—Cleofonte Campanini, general director of the Chicago Opera Association, announces that he has engaged a young Irish tenor, John O'Sullivan, whom he secured in Paris. The roles which Mr. O'Sullivan is said especially to succeed in are those of Arnold, in Rossini's "William Tell," Samson in Saint-Saëns' "Samson and Delilah," and the title part in Verdi's "Othello." These operas will be given by the Chicago company during the season. In "Samson and Delilah" Miss Carolina Lazzari will have the part of Delilah.

ELECTION CONTESTS IN PANAMA DECIDED

PANAMA, R. P.—Out of 14 contests arising from the recent elections in Panama, four have been decided in favor of the government and 10 in favor of the opposition party. There were 33 contests over seats in the National Assembly, and the remaining 19 will be decided soon. This will permit the assembly to convene in accordance with the constitution.

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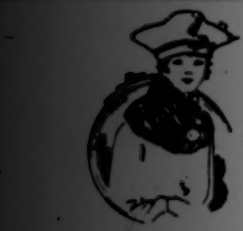
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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

MARJORIE RAMBEAU
IN NEW SPY PLAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

"Where Poppies Bloom," a melodrama in three acts, by Roi Cooper Megrue, founded on the French of Henri Kistner, and produced by A. H. Woods at the Republic Theater, evening of Aug. 26, 1918. The cast:

Bertie Jean Gautier
Charles Will Deming
Legarde Laurence Eddinger
Pierre Alfred Hesse
Henry Percival Knight
Villiers Marcel Rousseau
Brochier Paul Doucet
Theoret Roy Walling
Bertie Lewis S. Stone
Marianne Frank Nelson
Marianne Marjorie Rambeau
René Pedro de Cordoba

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Thus far the dramatic season has been infested with spies. One was foiled in his attempt to signal a submarine off the English coast, another succeeded in sinking an American transport almost before it got out of the harbor and others have been caught serving "My Emperor and my Fatherland" (click go the heels together, the right arm snapping into stiff salute) in various thrilling fashions. Each spy has been deliberately used by thoroughly loyal playwrights to steer them over the bolder waves of melodrama and into the safe harbor of success.

No single spy has been so interesting as Bertie at the Republic, because Bertie is a husband in a play adapted from the French. The other tips of the inevitable triangle are Marianne and René. Now Marianne had once saved the life of René, now a stalwart captain in charge of a ruined chateau owned by Marianne and Bertie. Even while one is being told that Marianne believes Bertie has sacrificed himself gloriously for his adopted France, one knows that the laws of melodrama will bring him back to their chateau shortly. He comes on schedule, soon after René, and Marianne have found his German uniform hidden in one of those familiar secret recesses over the fireplace. The triangle is thereby welded together, but from then on the author rather shuns the job of filling it in, preferring to run the story in a kind of haze around the sides.

René, since all heroes are naturally Sherlockian, unmarks Bertie, and Bertie tells Marianne she will not dare allow René to invoke the firing squad, even though everybody knows Bertie was the spy within the lines. Bertie argues that Marianne and René will not stoop to force their mutual love by means of the weapon the fortunes of war have conferred upon René. Further, Bertie is, after all, the father of Marianne's child, and the seemingly false argument is offered that this is an all-important fact, even in the face of what Marianne has discovered of that father's perfidy.

That is enough of the story to indicate its interest. But it is a bit of a pity that Bertie was unmasked so early, for an even greater interest, seemingly, might have been aroused by allowing him to run longer as a spy, rather than by spending the better part of two acts in getting rid of him.

The whole thing is done in admirable atmosphere, and the byplay among the French, English and American fighting men is an amusing commentary upon the modern crusaders. None seems to know exactly what it is all about, but each realizes that this "gives one something." Will Deming and Frank Nelson are the accepted stage types of American soldiers, while Percival Knight as the Tommy whose wife eloped with a picture framer, to her sorrow, is a continual joy. They and the Frenchmen are the instruments through which many appealing sidelights are thrown upon life in the trenches.

Miss Rambeau as Marianne is clearly more at home in the lighter scenes of comedy than those of tragedy. She is more adept in the use of the foil than the sword. When she carries the attentions of a French lieutenant she is delightful. When she denounces her husband and slashes other tragic scenes to tatters she is almost noisy; at least she is the loudest thing in the play, with the exception of the bomb which drops on the chateau just as she is struggling to wrench a run away from her husband. But the ordinary conception of a Frenchwoman aroused is probably about what Miss Rambeau makes her. The present writer once interviewed a French editor who smote the intervening two-foot table at least fifty times, which was the number of times he came near it.

Miss Rambeau's scenes with Mr. de Cordoba leave little to be desired. They are a charming pair of lovers, the René of Mr. de Cordoba being enhanced at every point by the romantic fervor which is a more conspicuous quality of his abilities than those he has been compelled to use in certain farces of the past. Lewis Stone's job is a thankless one, and yet he is a brave Prussian, as Prussians in plays go; and his fall from the window at the final curtain is an intricate maneuver executed with deliberate efficiency. There are times when the author gives him lines meant to sound apologetic, on behalf of the Prussian; but the audience they arouse absolves them from any suspicion.

LONDON NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

LONDON, England (Aug. 2).—Byron's "Manfred" was given at Drury Lane Theater by the Incorporated Shakespeare Society, Schumann's music being played by Sir Thomas Beecham's orchestra. The performance was interesting, just as ornaments of that date are, or old bits of furniture. Probably no one else could have played the title part as well as Mr. Courtenay Thorpe. His elocution is excellent; and in a Byronic collar and a Byronic pose he seemed to revel in being pic-

turesquely miserable. Indeed, he almost succeeded in making the insincerities of the play sincere; and if he was sometimes funny, it certainly was not his fault. Byron's "choral-tragedy" is not dramatic and to a number of young soldiers in blue it must have seemed appallingly dull. Admirably as they stood the ordeal, one of them could not refrain from saying, "Good-bye-e" as Manfred made his exit at the end of the third act. But there was Schumann's lovely music, beautifully rendered, and a charming ballet, under the direction of Sir Thomas

"THE GIRL BEHIND THE GUN," ATLANTIC CITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Donald Brian is again presented as a single star in "The Girl Behind the Gun," a new musical comedy by Guy Bolton and P. G. Wodehouse, adapted from a French farce called "Madam and Her Godson," with music by Ivan Caryll. The piece received its preliminary performances at the Apollo Theater during the week of Aug. 26. Mr. Brian



Miss Marjorie Rambeau and Pedro de Cordoba

Leading players in "Where Poppies Bloom," Republic Theater, New York

Beecham. So, on the whole, it was the most successful thing the Incorporated Stage Society has done for quite a little while.

Miss Mary Anderson opened a two-days' fête for war funds at Abbey Manor, Evesham. She was introduced by Sir John Hare, with whom was Mr. E. H. Sothern. Sir John announced that Miss Anderson has raised £25,000 for war funds. Three scenes from "Macbeth" were given by Miss Anderson and Mr. Sothern.

In the place of Sir George Alexander, Mr. Fred Terry has been nominated for election as President of the Royal General Theatrical Fund.

Seymour Hicks and Arthur Shirley will work together on a new musical play entitled, "Jolly Jack Tar."

Early in September Miss Gertrude Elliott (Lady Forbes-Robertson) will begin her season at the St. James' and during that month the new play by Mr. H. V. Esmond will follow "Dear Brutus" at Wyndham's.

Mrs. Edward Compton is restarting the Compton Comedy Company. Besides the old comedies, she is giving some of the best modern comedies.

On Aug. 13 the 900th performance of "Chu Chin Chow" at His Majesty's will be given. This is a remarkable run when it is considered His Majesty's Theater holds 1700 people. Moreover, the play is as popular as ever.

"SOMETIME" IS SUNG
AT ATLANTIC CITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Mrs. Rida Johnson Young is author of the book and lyrics of the new musical comedy, "Sometime," which had its first performances at the Globe Theater, Atlantic City, during the week beginning Aug. 26. In constructing the piece Mrs. Young sought and found considerable novelty, adopting the motion picture scenario method used with such success in the melodrama, "On Trial."

The scene opens on the stage of a New York theater, and we see the performers rehearsing. Miss Audrey Maple is the star, and after some incidents conveying the leading idea of the play, there is a change to the dressing room of the actress, who starts to relate her story.

Now follows what the motion picture people call a cut-back and the audience is taken back five years in the story. In this manner the story runs, with the episodes in retrospect. Among other scenes we are shown the garden of a Buenos Aires racing club. In truth the story progresses, paradoxically as it may seem, by going constantly backward, until at the end it returns to the conditions of the opening. At the close there is a reconciliation and happiness all around.

The music is by Rudolph Friml, composer of "Katinka" and "The Firefly." In "Sometime," he has provided several pleasant arias, duets and choruses. The motif song, "Sometime," is sung by Miss Maple, and its plaintive sweetness appears destined to a considerable popularity. The acting throughout the piece is creditable, and Arthur Hammerstein, the producer, has provided appropriate stage settings.



NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Six new pieces are brought to Broadway this week. Booth Tarkington's fictional juvenile, "Penrod," dramatized by Edward E. Rose and produced by George Tyler and Klaw & Erlanger, comes to the Globe, with Andrew Lawlor, aged 11, as the hero. Oliver Morosco offers "Watch Your Neighbor," by Leon Gordon and Le Roy Clemens, at the Booth. At the Cort, John Cort presents "Fiddlers Three," an operetta by William Carey Duncan and Alexander Johnston, the cast led by Taviel Belge, a Belgian singer. At the Knickerbocker Mr. Tyler presents "Some One in the House," earlier known as "Among Those Present," a melodramatic comedy by Larry Evans, Walter C. Percival and George S. Kaufman, the cast including Hassard Short, Lynn Fontanne and William B. Mack. David Belasco opens his season with "Daddies," a comedy by John L. Hobbs, at the Belasco. Bruce McRae, John W. Cope and Jeanne Eagels are in the cast. At the Fulton Oliver D. Bailey and Nathan D. Smith offer "Over Here," by Mr. Bailey.

Henry W. Savage's production of "Head Over Heels," with Mitzi (Miss Mizzi Hajos), has come to the George M. Cohan Theater from its engagement in Boston. Miss Hajos has a wide popularity in this vicinity, and will, no doubt, draw audiences for some time to come. As in Boston, this piece is found to be admirably adapted to the star's talents. Though not distinguished for wit or plot ingenuity, the libretto has humor of vaudeville tang. Charles Judels acts a blustering padrone in charge of an acrobatic troupe and does it with strength and broad color. The piece deals chiefly with the affairs of Mitzi as she acquires herself well, making new friends and losing old ones. The settings are admirable and the stage management refreshingly unconventional.

Otis Skinner will begin his New York season at the Lyceum Theater on Sept. 13, appearing in "Humpty Dumpty," a new comedy by Horace Annesley Vachell, produced by Charles Frohman, Inc. Miss Ann Murdock, returning from the films, will be presented by the same firm in a new comedy by two English authors.

Mr. Cyril Maude's company in "The Saving Grace," will include Miss Laura Hope Crews, Miss Betty Murray, Miss Charlotte Granville, Miss Annie Hughes, Edward Douglas and William Devereaux. The opening performance is set for Sept. 30, at the Empire Theater, New York City.

An interesting season is promised for the French Theatre du Vieux Colombier, New York City. The company, which has been rehearsing all summer at Morristown, N. J., has prepared a repertoire of 30 plays that will be presented in the course of a season of 25 weeks. The season will open on Oct. 14, with Briens's "Blanchette."

Robert Edeson and A. E. Anson have been engaged by George Moser to appear with Mme. Bertha Kalich in Charlotte E. Wells and Dorothy Donnelly's drama, "The Riddle Woman," which will have its first performance in Washington on Sept. 23.

More than 50 screen stars have been busy recently producing special short films which are to represent the motion-picture industry's contribution to the coming Liberty loan campaign. Entertaining and instructive appeals for the purchase of the bonds will be placed before the film audiences of the country. It is estimated that 3000 prints of the subjects will be required. Some special films have been made by prominent producers, and all will be distributed through the special committee of the National Association of the Motion Picture Industry's Liberty loan committee, without charge to the exhibitors.

Leo Ditrchstein is to appear in "The Matinée Hero," the new comedy he has written in collaboration with A. E. Thomas, Sept. 16, at the Tremont Theater, Boston, under the Cohan & Harris management. The

cast includes Miss Catherine Proctor, Miss Margaret Dale, Miss Cora Witherspoon, Lyster Chambers, Robert Cummings and William Ricciardi.

Low Fields and Charles Winninger are giving excellent performances in the Boston production of "Friendly Enemies." Mr. Fields is at his best in the comic moments, as was to be expected, but he carries the serious scenes satisfactorily, thanks to his sincerity and his ability as a good listener. Mr. Winninger proves that his stage career is not to be a series of imitations of Leo Ditrchstein, such as he has been chiefly known for in recent years during his engagements with the Cohan revues.

"LIGHTNIN'" AT THE
GAIETY, NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

"Lightnin'" is a new musical comedy by Winchell Smith and Frank Bacon, produced by Mr. Smith and John L. Golden at the Gaiety Theater, New York City, evening of Aug. 26, 1918. The cast:

Lightnin' Bill Jones Frank Bacon
John Marvin Ralph Morgan
Raymond Thomas Paul Stanton
Lemuel Townsend Thomas MacLaren
Rodney Harper Harry Davenport
Everett Hammond E. J. Blunkall
Nevin Blodgett Sam Colt
Oscar Nelson George Thompson
Fred Peters Sidney Coburn
Walter Lennon William F. Granger
Zeb Crothers George Spelvin
Liverman Fred Conklin
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THE HOME FORUM

The Growth of the Alphabet

Latin is far and away the most important of all alphabets. . . . It is derived from the Chalcidian type of the Hellenic, so called because in use at Chalcis, in Euboea, an island of the Aegean, whence migrated one of the several Greek colonies planted in Southern Italy. As the oldest Italian script—copying the older method of the Greek—read from right to left, and as the first thing aimed at by the colonists would be the use of common sound-signs and numerals, there is good warrant for fixing the date of the introduction of the Greek alphabet into Italy at about the Eighth Century before Christ. The various derived scripts—Umbrian, Oscan, Etruscan and others—have all, the Latin alone excepted, passed away. The ultimate dominance of the Latins brought about the abolition of every other alphabet than their own, which becoming the alphabet of the Roman Empire, and then of Christendom, secured an everlasting supremacy. It was the vehicle of Greek and Roman culture to Western Europe. . . .

Both Y and Z were late importations from the Greek into Latin, being used only in Greek loan-words to denote sounds peculiar to the Greek; hence, as the most recent arrivals, their appearance at the end of the alphabet. Some of our letters are of little use; K makes C superfluous, and Q and X are of no more service to us than they were to the Romans. So that, for practical purposes, we have only twenty-three letters wherewith to indicate at least thirty-two sounds. Thus our alphabet, like our spelling (which is ever at war with our pronunciation), to the bewilderment of school children and foreigners, is what it is from the lack of any consistent rule. Nevertheless, so workable a set of signs has secured a footing which made firm by the art of printing, is not likely to be disturbed by any processes of phonetic change which mark the course of speech. To that art of printing is also due those modifications in handwriting which distinguish the penmanship of past and present times. As has been seen, while Germany remained in fetters to the eye-distracting Black Letter, we freed ourselves by the adoption of the clear Roman type, hence the disappearance, save in legal documents and a few showy art-books, of the cramped hand which prevailed down to the Sixteenth Century. So the handwriting of today (good, bad, and indifferent) . . . which we learned at school through the stages of "pot-books and hangers" to the grandest flourishes of copy-book "maxims," is derived from the same source as the printed alphabet.—From "The Story of the Alphabet," by Edward Clodd.

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Ruins of Whitby Abbey

Raised high above the red roofs of the town, looking out across the North Sea from the summit of a cliff, the ruins of Whitby Abbey stand. The fact that it would be open to all the winds that blow does not seem to have weighed at all with the ancient founders, a rather unusual circumstance. Of the buildings of the earlier foundation, to which, according to tradition, Aidan and Colmar and Cuthbert came to confer with Hilda and her successor, the Princess Elfleda, little or no trace remains. The ruins which now rise upon the hilltop are those of the later abbey church, showing examples of both early English and decorated work.

The story goes that Robin Hood and Little John were not infrequent visitors to the abbey in their day, and that from the tower, now no longer standing, they performed marvelous feats of archery, shooting their clothyard shafts, so it is declared, for the fabulous distance of three miles inland. The town of Whitby, unlike the abbey, obtains some shelter from its position in the deep cleft through which the river runs to the sea. The old and new towns lie on either side of the harbor and a bridge connects the two. At the harbor mouth two stone piers give shelter to the boats inside. The general effect of the place is

beautiful. The fishing boats in the harbor, the red roofs climbing up the steep hillside, and above them all the ruins of the great abbey church, combine to make Whitby a place not easily forgotten.

Along the coast, not far away, lie Robin Hood's Bay and Staithes, both connected with men who in their several ways were sufficiently famous. In the one case the name makes it clear with whose memories the bay is associated, while Staithes can boast that it was from there that the celebrated Captain Cook ran away to sea and so set out upon his adventurous career.

Grote and Greek Mythology

"That which characterizes Mr. Grote's work (History of Greece) in the highest degree, in the first volume which I have been studying, is a straightforward good sense and good judgment which, free from all preconceived ideas and traditional superstition, examines, balances, and discusses, asserting nothing which does not seem probable or possible." Sainte-Beuve says in one of his essays, translated from the French by A. J. Butler. "Where he doubts he says so, and because there is uncertainty everywhere in this origin of Greek history, which begins in mythology, he offers us neither explanation nor interpretation; he confines himself to laying before us each mythical story, fully and with its variations, just as the Greeks related it amongst themselves."

"His treatment in these first volumes of his history is absolutely novel, and, in my opinion, the only one that is satisfactory. I still remember the impression I invariably felt in my childhood at the outset of all these histories of Greece, when I opened them at random, an impression of uncertainty, doubt, disappointment, the absence of any sure indication and of any firm ground amid these clouds and gilded mists. What truth is there at the bottom of all these heroic legends about Inachus and Io, Danaë and the Danaides, Perseus, Hercules, Prometheus, Jason and Medea? How much that is fabulous or non-fabulous is there in the expedition of the Argonauts, in the misfortunes and atrocities of the house of Pelus, in the Cretan legend of Minos and the Minotaur, Ariadne and Theseus, in the Theban legend of Laius and Oedipus? Is there an historical basis for them? Is it not merely in some cases, as has

been recently maintained about Laius and Oedipus, an astronomical legend, a solar myth sprung from the same source as the most ancient Vedas? These are obscure questions, doubtless without a solution, in which learning and ingenuity can vie with one another ad infinitum, and even make conjectures with every kind of industry and skill, but in which precise and clear minds, those who take evidence for their law, the minds of the type of Locke, of the family of Gibbon and Hallam, will find no sound ground nor place to set their feet."

"Mr. Grote has taken this side firmly: in his eyes those times, and the stories of every kind which filled them, had nothing to do with history; he has been satisfied with setting them out in detail as the earliest authors have handed them down. He has been right, in my opinion, to take his own line in this matter, and he has set a tardy example by which all the other historians, worthy of the name, should have begun. It is all very well to say that it is strange if real positive facts are not concealed beneath these fables, that there is never all that smoke without fire, that it is almost impossible there should not have been some nautical expedition which has given a pretext for the story of the Argonauts, that certainly some great expedition of the Greeks on the coast of Asia has given rise to the legend of Troy; if the general fact is granted will the cause of history proper be any the more forwarded? I should like to know, supposing we had lost all certain testimony about Charlemagne and were reduced to the romances of chivalry, to the Chansons de Geste in the Eleventh and Twelfth centuries in order to reconstruct him and his period, where would be the

star and compass for getting our bearings? Should we succeed, even with the most sagacious spirit of divination, in disentangling anything reasonable and really worthy of history amid these disfigured narratives twenty times transformed and distorted? Mr. Grote has been the first to feel the difficulty in its full extent, and he has accepted it completely and entirely. He has read all the Greeks, yet he confines himself to representing and summing up for us all the different versions in which Græciæ mendax delighted; embroidering again and again at her pleasure over those earliest periods in which fable shows itself inextricably mixed with a few intangible traces of truth."

Industry

Let us work on!
Truly and wisely; ever persevere. . . .
Let us work on!
Work bravely; prove our faithfulness by deeds.

So wide the seeds
Of toil, if we would reap! Let us work on!
Let us work on!
Work through all barrenness, nor count the cost:

No toil is lost;
Work prophesieth triumph; on, aye on!

—W. J. Linton.

The "New Country"

In the Orkney Islands there is a cathedral described by the guide as of two parts, the old and the new. The story is told that when it had stood for five hundred years a storm beat down the tower, making reconstruction necessary, and that was six hundred years ago. On the road from Geneva to Chamouli there is a point of which the guidebook says: "The rocks on the left are seven thousand feet high." In the Orkneys a tower six hundred years old is new, and in the Alps a precipice seven thousand feet high is a moderate bit of scenery. The standards of the measurement of time and space may be exact, and yet are comparative, affected by the atmosphere of history and the scale of landscapes.

In that portion which was the West of this country [the United States] a generation ago, a farm was old when the stumps had rotted in the field, and the land was improved when the trees were cut. New ground was that which had not been plowed. Daniel Boone's new country, when he lived on the Yadkin in North Carolina, was Kentucky, and afterward it was Missouri. Washington's new country was first Ohio and then Indiana. Lincoln's new country, when he was a child, was Indiana and then Illinois. Beyond the Allegheny Mountains was the land of promise of the original states; beyond the Mississippi was the new world of those who moved west in wagons, before the Mexican war and the railroads broadened our domin-

In a Northern Wood

Fragrant are the cedar-boughs stretching green and level,
Feasting halls where waxwings flit at their spicy revel,
But O the pine, the questing pine, that flings its arms on high
To search the secret of the sun and escalate the sky!

Rueful hemlocks gaunt and old with boughs a-droop, despairing,
Clutch for touch of mother-earth; the while the pine is daring
To rock the stars among its cones and lull them with its croon,
And snare the silver eagle that is nestled in the moon.

—Katharine Lee Bates.

Emerson's Prose Verse

"My father came up to my mother's room looking much pleased, and said, 'I came in yesterday from the rocks and wrote down what the ocean had said to me, and today when I open my book I find it blank verse by omitting a word here and there. Listen!' and he read the above passage from the Journal. Compare it with the 'Seashore,' in the Poems," notes Edward Waldo Emerson in editing the Journal.

This is the passage:
"Returned from Pigeon Cove, where we have made acquaintance with the sea, for seven days. 'Tis a noble friendly power, and seemed to say to me, 'Why so late and slow to come to me? Am I not here always thy proper summer home? Is not my voice thy needful music . . . ? Was ever building like my terraces? Was ever couch so magnificent as mine? Lie down on my warm ledges, and learn that a very little hut is all that you need. I have made thy architecture superfluous, and it is paltry beside mine. Here are twenty Romes and Nineves and Karnacs in ruins together, obelisk and pyramid and giant's causeway—here they all are prostrate or half-piled."

"And behold the sea, the opaline, plentiful and strong, yet beautiful as the rose or the rainbow, full of food, nourisher of men, purger of the world, creating a sweet climate, and in its unchangeable ebb and flow, and in its beauty at a few furlongs, giving a hint of that which changes not, and is perfect."

Come the Three Corners of the World in Arms

Referring to the war between the United States and Spain, Henry Cabot Lodge, in "The Story of the Revolution," says: "From the people of Europe we met with neutrality, but also with criticism, attack, and with every manifestation of dislike in greater or less degree, and from Germany, with a thinly veiled, mousing hostility, which did not become overt, because, like the poor cat in the adage, it let 'I dare not wait upon I would.' From the English-speaking people everywhere came, on the other hand, spontaneous heartfelt sympathy, and England's Government showed that the sympathy of the people was represented in her rulers. . . . The lesson of the American Revolution was plain at last, and the attitude of sympathy, the policy which would have prevented the Revolution, finally was given to the great nation that has sprung from the Colonies which Washington led to independence. Community of sympathy and interest will make a friendship between the nations far stronger than any treaties can create. The artificial barriers are down, and all right-thinking men, on both sides of the Atlantic, most earnestly strive to prove that it is not a facile optimism which now believes that the friendship so long postponed and so full of promise for humanity and civilization must long endure. The millions who speak the English tongue in all parts of the earth surely see now that, once united in friendship, it can be said, even as Shakespeare said three hundred years ago:

"Come the three corners of the world in arms,
And we shall shock them."

Source

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THERE is a right source of infinite good to which every man may apply with success for his supply of wisdom, strength and substance, and there is a wrong sense of source, which claims to originate evil as well as good, reliance upon which keeps men in more or less doubt and apprehension, never certain whether good or ill is to befall them. The false sense of source, axiomatically, is not true, not real, for the simple reason that God, divine Mind, or Principle does not know or maintain it. Principle is infinite good, the source of all there is, which leaves no space wherein evil or error may exist or even claim to exist. The only existence possible for that which claims to oppose infinite Principle, is solely in the belief of mortals, and this supposititious existence will be done away just as soon as mortals see how they have been misled, and turn with all their hearts and all their minds, even as the Scripture says, to understand the real source of all things, divine Principle.

It is extremely important that mankind should obtain the right understanding of source, for as Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says, "If men understood their real spiritual source to be all blessedness, they would struggle for recourse to the spiritual and be at peace; but the deeper the error into which mortal mind is plunged, the more intense the opposition to spirituality, till error yields to Truth." (Science and Health, p. 329.) One of the common pitfalls of mortal mind, wherein the true source of man's being is obscured, is the belief in a material, mortal intelligence. Mortals have been struggling along for ages under the burdensome belief that the power of understanding, the seat of intelligence, is in the human brain, but Christian Science teaches them that intelligence is Mind, is God, in the last analysis, that man reflects this real intelligence and that no condition claiming to affect the so-called brain, or the body, can touch or impair the real source of man's wisdom.

A knowledge of the fact that Principle, Mind, is the source of all real intelligence saves men from placing their trust in intellectuality and transplants their confidence to the divine source, which can never fail them in any emergency. All this is most clearly stated by Mrs. Eddy on page 24 of "Unity of Good," where she writes: "All consciousness is Mind; and Mind is God,—an infinite, and not a finite consciousness. This consciousness is reflected in individual consciousness, or man, whose source is infinite Mind. There is no really finite mind, no finite consciousness."

Another divergence from the truth about source is the belief that the body is the source of strength. To this belief may be traced all fatigue, weariness, and failure to do what it is plain duty to do. Confidence in the finite is always misplaced confidence. It always betrays a man sooner or later. But when men turn trustfully and with a measure of understanding to the one infinite Mind, Principle, the source of all strength as well as intelligence, then the body cannot become fatigued because it cannot talk without a belief in a finite or mortal mind to talk for it. At every task, in every place, we should never forget that "Mind is the source of all movement, and there is no inertia to retard or check its perpetual and harmonious action." (Science and Health, p. 283.)

Source is indissolubly related to supply, a subject of paramount interest to the whole world today, when as a result of the belief that matter is source, destruction and lack are trying to impose themselves as realities upon the world. Should mankind universally fall into the error of accepting this belief, not yet fully done away, that matter is the source from which the supply of men and nations is derived, it would be a sad day for the future of human affairs. But there is a growing understanding among men that the source of supply does not lie in matter; that matter is only the counterfeit of Spirit; that for real supply a man must look far indeed from merely material needs, yea, he must discern the very heart of spiritual understanding itself. Therein is the basis of supply whereby Moses was enabled to draw water from the solid rock, Elijah the Tishbite to make the barrel of meal waste not, nor the cruse of oil fail, and Jesus the Christ to feed the multitudes with a few loaves and fishes. All these Scriptural instances, and many others, verify the statement of Science and Health: "In the scientific relation of God to man, we find that whatever blesses one blesses all, as Jesus showed with the loaves and the fishes,—Spirit, not matter, being the source of supply." (P. 206.)

And of course supply should include not alone wisdom, money, food, work, and such necessities of modern life, but also health which has been said to be more priceless in value than all the rest. Real health is holiness, hence can the right source to which one is to look for health, be in matter and material remedies? Christian Science shows the futility of such seeking. Men feel the need of something more lasting and substantial than a mere belief of health, and Science refers them to the Scriptural authority and commands enjoining spiritual healing. "I am the Lord God that healeth thee"; "He sent his word, and healed them"; "There came also a multitude out of the cities

A Garden at Rydal

Now wanes the splendor of the mountain rim,
The purple shadows in the hilly fold
Darken, and every lustrous peak
Grows dim.
The mists creep in the valley, white and cold,
The birds have chanted their last requiem
And westward all the hills are dark and bold.

Here in the garden not a leaf is stirred,
The happy laughter of the sunny noon
Is stilled, the busy noise of bee and bird
Comes not again, but Night brings her soft boon—
For louder through the quiet now is heard
The streamlet silvered with the rising moon.

And like old thoughts of noonday happiness
The perfume of the roses floods the air,
And the night breezes with a light caress
Fall on my brow and wander through my hair; . . .

Here in this garden dwell abiding things,
The everlasting beauty of the earth.
The lyric rapture of the bird that sings,
The magic of the dawn, the simple mirth
Of little insect lives, the peace that clings
To solitude, the wealth of common worth. . . .

—Cecil Roberts (from "Twenty-Six Poems," 1917).

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, SEPT. 3, 1918

EDITORIALS

The New Crusade

THE address of the President of the United States to American labor, published on what is known as Labor Day, is an epoch-marking document. It is not so much what Mr. Wilson says in his address that is remarkable, it is the fact of the address itself. Amongst the many ironies of the war this address, it is to be suspected, will long be remembered. In a war forced by autocracy, for the purpose of promoting autocracy, one of the main effects has been the exaltation of labor. Important as was the influence of labor in civilized countries before the war, it is an unquestionable fact that it has become more important than ever with the war. For a long time many of the representatives of labor were disinclined to admit this; for a time these representatives persisted in arguing that the war was a capitalists' war, intended to rivet the chains of capitalism more than ever firmly on labor. As, however, time went on, labor began to awake to the fact that it was completely mistaken. It saw political power steadily shifting more and more into its own hands, as a result of the war, the very righteousness of which some of its representatives had once questioned. Then labor leaders, like Mr. Henderson, in England, began to point out that so far from labor suffering from the war, the interests of labor had been advanced half a century by the war; and that this is probably no exaggeration of the truth, the facts are beginning to prove.

The remarkable part, therefore, of Mr. Wilson's address is, as has been pointed out, not what is contained in it but that it should have been issued at all. In all previous wars popular opinion has regarded the soldier as practically the only factor. The man behind the gun has been awarded his full share of kudos, but the man behind the machine has been regarded as a negligible quantity. Today all this is changed. The tremendous demand for munitions, which surprised even that highly efficient institution the Leipzigerstrasse, has shown the world that the man behind the machine is as necessary a part of the war as the man behind the gun. The man behind the machine does not take the risks, is not exposed to the suffering, of the man behind the gun, but the efforts of the man behind the machine would be absolutely useless, if the man behind the machine were not working to supply shells with the same grim determination with which the man behind the gun fights his gun. Indeed, another great change has come over the world in connection with this very question of munitions. It is the way in which the women of Europe have come forward to take the place of the men in the munition works, and to release them for the front. As a result of this the woman behind the machine has become of equal importance with the man behind the machine. The Prime Minister of England has borne testimony to her supreme sacrifice and efficiency in this great crisis of the world's fate, and as a result the Potsdam vehmgericht, which sat round the council table on that fateful 5th of July, when the determination was taken to make the world unsafe for democracy, must regard their handiwork somewhat askance. For when the peace dove from the ark of the Central Powers does find resting ground for the sole of its foot, it will be in a new world, of which Potsdam never recked on that July morning, a world with a new heaven and a new earth, a heaven filled with hope for the future of humanity, an earth purified by the sacrifice and the blood of humanity.

It was, in the very nature of things, impossible that the Potsdam vehmgericht could have foreseen this. The Potsdam vehmgericht knew only one god, the god of matter. The very suggestion that ideas were more powerful than "Big Battalions," or more far-reaching than "Big Berthas," never for one moment occurred to it. It saw a material world with materialistic eyes, and that was the Alpha and Omega of its conception. Nor was this conception confined to the group of men who sat round the Potsdam council table, and determined to "risk it." It was the ideal of a nation which, for half a century, the Potsdamers and those before them had been training to see with their eyes and to believe with their understanding. The mirage of a Germany of music, of philosophy, and of poetry; a Germany of Goethes and Schillers, of Beethovens and Bachs, of Keplers and of Kants, has been seen to be just a mirage and nothing more. The baton of the concert conductor, the rostrum of the university professor, these, and more than these, have been wrested from the service of "the humanities," and enlisted in those armies of which Mammon and Midas were the drill-masters. The art of the Gansemannchen of Nuremberg or of the Arthur of Aachen has given place to the monstrosity on the field of Leipzig, the symphonies of Mendelssohn to the intention prostituted in "Tannhäuser," with the result that the philosophy of Nietzsche and Treitschke has impregnated the German mind with the theory of the state above morality, and has blossomed forth in the excrescences of kultur.

If any person should doubt this for one moment let him read that remarkable human document, the diary of Dr. Mühlton, a book written before the writer had the opportunity of knowing the whole truth, and therefore a book which in many essential judgments of the Allies would be modified today, but written with a view of the situation such as was permitted to the ordinary German by the censorship of the General Staff. In this remarkable volume will be seen the mental agony of a man, himself largely responsible for the building up of the military machine and of kultur, when suddenly awakened to what he and his have accomplished. Dr. Mühlton exposes the whole German consciousness, nothing extenuating nor adding aught in malice. He shows the terrible downward course of the countrymen of Schiller and Goethe, since the theory of kultur, preached in its naked simplicity, first probably by Frederick the Great, took possession of the nation. All that the ironic flippancy of Mr. Poulney

Bigelow has conveyed in his two contributions to the story of the war, is set down in grim seriousness by Dr. Mühlton, and set down more in sorrow than in anger.

Once in his address to American labor Mr. Wilson comes to the edge of this question, though it is not his main object to deal with it. It is in the sentence in which he declares, "Belgium has been violated, France invaded, and Germany was afield again, as in 1870 and 1866, to work out her ambitions in Europe." Still his whole address does deal indirectly with it, for it is a call upon American labor to make common cause with sane humanity, which is in arms, to use the expression of Mr. Gompers, not for a common war but for the newest and greatest of the crusades. If, as the labor leaders themselves insist, the war has been amongst the most potent instruments in the history of the centuries in establishing the cause of labor, it must be manifest that, from the labor point of view, Mr. Gompers' phrase is perfectly chosen. Labor in America, like labor elsewhere, will have its own questions to decide after the war is over. But at present the war is on, a war caused by the fact that, as Mr. Wilson says, "Germany, it is now plain, was striking at what free men everywhere desire and must have—the right to determine their own fortunes, to insist upon justice, and to oblige governments to act for them and not for the private and selfish interest of a governing class." In such circumstances, it is surely the business of labor, a business of which men like Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Mr. Henderson should take full notice, to stand shoulder to shoulder with those, who, though they may not be of the ranks of labor, have come into the fighting line to stand themselves shoulder to shoulder with labor, in a battle which is essentially the battle of labor, and to remember that in such a struggle, he that is not for me is against me.

Rumania's Hopes

THE authoritative confirmation by Mr. Take Jonescu, former leader of the national democratic party in the Rumanian Chamber of Deputies, was not necessary to convince other peoples that Rumania is as much occupied and governed by the Germans as is Belgium or Serbia. Such is, however, the tenor of his weighty communication to *Le Temps*, reproduced in the news columns of *The Christian Science Monitor*. Ever since the spoils of that unhappy victim of Russian betrayal were divided among the Central Powers, the Dobrudja going in part to Bulgaria, Austria securing the Carpathian regions on the plea of frontier rectifications, and Germany placing the country in complete economic subjection, it has been quite clear that Rumania has had nothing left which she could call her own. King Ferdinand, Mr. Jonescu as good as tells us, sits upon the throne, but the Kaiser does the actual ruling. He not only speaks but acts in Rumania's name. It follows as a matter of course, therefore, that the executive of the country is at once the helpless victim and the instrument of an enemy concerning whom a statesman like Mr. Jonescu has no illusions. Germany has apparently deliberately set about to compass Rumania's ruin.

Here, then, is the Rumanian situation in a nutshell, and it is well, in view of the present intense absorption in the events upon the western front and in other theaters of war, that it has been brought to attention by the Rumanian patriot. The little kingdom has had to struggle against foe and ally alike, whilst fighting for the unification of her peoples. We have it on the authority of another ardent patriot, Mr. Gogu Negulescu, a former Senator, who for some time has been in the United States, that the movements of the Rumanian Army were betrayed to the Germans by the Bolsheviks. But both he and Mr. Jonescu are assured of Rumania's fidelity to the allied cause. "The King, the people, and the Rumanian Army will remain true to the Allies to the end," declares Mr. Negulescu. "Is it necessary," adds Mr. Jonescu, whilst animadverting upon a loyalty about which there is no question in his mind, "to declare that all Rumanians, almost without exception, are anxiously looking forward to an allied victory, which alone can save the country?" Perhaps no sentence of his interesting communication to *Le Temps* is more significant than this one. The apparent readiness with which the peace was signed by Hohenzollern King with Hohenzollern Emperor, and the irreconcilable differences which were declared to exist between the King and Queen over the terms, gave color to the belief that a certain Germanophilism existed in high places. Nor does Mr. Jonescu deny that, under the exigencies created by the helpless situation of Rumania, there were a few men in the country who wavered. But the very excesses of Germany, when her victim was once at her mercy, quickly brought all Germanophilism to an end. No one knows better than Germany that she has gone too far, and has made a bitter enemy of the Rumanian people. Her savage peace has served to unmask to them a Germany which is evidently fully determined to dismember the country, and has stopped at nothing in an attempt to blacken and discredit the Rumanians before the rest of the world, or to represent them as a nation without honor or ideals.

Rumania, dragged from the ranks of the Allies, manacled and helpless whilst she is being despoiled, is the pathetic picture which Mr. Take Jonescu presents. But he is not carried away by his national bias to make any special plea for her. He sees the larger issues involved; he realizes that though Rumania has played a noble rôle, she merely fills one of the many niches in the great movement of human liberation. "Greater things than the fate of Rumania," he declares, "depend on the issue of this war. It is a matter of a conflict between two irreconcilable ideas." True, the world is not face to face merely with the freedom of Belgium, or of Serbia, or Rumania. It stands out only as a mere detail of the struggle that Austria has revenged herself upon Rumania for her operations against the Bukowina and Transylvania, has seized her oil fields and debarrad her from the Danube. What really matters is that the fate of human liberties and democracies everywhere must no longer be at stake, and that each country that has valiantly drawn its sword to crush autocracy has not done so in vain, but has served a great humanitarian purpose. As one reads Mr.

Jonescu, one instinctively feels that here is a patriot who belongs to no one country, but who, like Mr. Venizelos, of Greece, is inseparable from the great cause of freedom itself.

Aid for Military Bands

THE very timely and direct appeal made by Mrs. Mary Williams Crozier, wife of Major-General Crozier, commander of the northeastern department of the United States Army, for contributions in support of bands for the smaller military organizations, should arrest attention and meet with a prompt and generous response. As she explains, under the law, the government furnishes a band only to a full regiment. But regiments are frequently divided for various purposes. In the northeastern, as in other military departments, separate groups are assigned to guard, coast defense, and other important duties. Congressional appropriations do not provide music for these various detached regimental groups. Mrs. Crozier is right when she advocates the caring for this deficiency by private subscriptions.

The complete equipment of a band costs about \$300. From the ranks, where musical talent is invariably found, men necessary to the formation of bands may readily be obtained. The soldiers in every group are only too glad to cooperate in the maintenance of musical organizations. Those who cannot play instruments themselves are ever ready to take over some of the ordinary duties of those who can. Pride centers in their band. Post concerts help to relieve the monotony of company isolation. And, in Mrs. Crozier's words, "Who has not felt the thrill of patriotism as a troop passes down the street to the accompaniment of martial music, and can ever forget the feeling of reverence and devotion for our country which fills the hearts of all right-minded Americans when they witness the ceremony of 'retreat' at a post, and see the flag come floating down for the night to the strains of 'The Star-Spangled Banner'?"

The appeal hardly calls for argumentative support. It will be universally admitted that there is too little music in the great campaign for human freedom in which the United States is taking so prominent a part. Music that speaks to the heart of a democratic and patriotic people, civilian and military, is surely in place when the government is bending every effort to inspire the individual and the multitude alike with a deep and lasting sense of obligation to the Republic, its institutions, and its ideals.

The practical thing to do is to subscribe toward the organization and support of bands to provide this music.

A London Square

A LONDON square is a thing apart. Other cities have squares, of course, even after the London pattern. Dublin has certainly two, and those perhaps the most beautiful that any city has to show, but Merriam Square is too large, and Stephen's Green is too public really to come into the same category. There is a certain dignity and seclusion about a London square which, somehow, can never be imported into a new creation. The speculative builder, developing the countryside of the Northern Heights, or the wide acres beyond Ealing Broadway, may design a square and call it by a name which ought to conjure up pictures of "dignified ease beyond expression," but the Londoner somehow never associates it with the squares of the great city. If you should ask him his thoughts about it, he might tell you, indeed would tell you, that a London square, like a London Inn, could not be duplicated. It is, indeed, in the city but not of the city. The perfect example, with its perfect square of perfect lawn in the middle, its towering plane trees, its Georgian iron railings, and its Georgian corner posts, its cab rank, and its nursemaids "of a summer morning," is just its own exclusive self.

Perhaps the most curious impression that a London square conveys is its inevitability. Some one, of course, must have done the street planning involved. Often it is known who did it, and duly recorded; often, too, the houses round the four sides show the hand of the same architect; but, for the most part, a London square just happened. Between two houses newly painted that wondrous creamy white which appears in the spring, will come one of dull red brick, whilst beyond them both will be one of stone. Here is a wonderful oriel window filled with flowers, just beside the no less beautiful straight simplicity of a Queen Anne "foursquare" next door. Haphazard would be the word to describe it all, if it were not for a strange underlying unity. At any rate, they are all sure to have at least two features in common: all will have areas, and all will have chimneys.

Now few people, it is true, wander so far afield as the chimneys, for few people ever do more in regard to chimneys than take them for granted. Anyway, a London square never, for a moment, admits that it may be judged by its chimneys, for it has never made any attempt to deal with them save from a strictly utilitarian point of view. This is the field, par excellence, of the journeyman builder. Here indeed does he revel in contraption and contrivance, and every stack has a history all its own. Here is one flue built high up above its fellows. Here does a long galvanized iron tube rear its end to heaven, and there do sundry crows, at all angles and heights, sway gently back and forth in the breeze. And the journeyman has guaranteed them all. Earnest conversations, no doubt, preceded their erection, and more earnest conversation has followed their completion, but the journeyman, he who attends to jobbing work "promptly" still attends to most of them on occasion. And, every now and again, a cowl above the square is heightened, or lowered, or abolished altogether; as the case may be, and the journeyman builder adds one more to his long list of "prompt" achievements.

Then, finally, the square, to be a London square, must have its areas, each with its wonderful iron brass-mounted bell-pull, which no amount of invention seems able to displace; with its cool, whitewashed depths, its tub of Virginia creeper spreading itself in all directions over its own walls and those of its neighbors; and then the inevitable iron railings, following in color all the diversities of the houses to which they belong. If one

touch is to be added to complete the picture, it is the window boxes, with pink ivy geraniums, marguerites, and, maybe, "the bluest of blue lobelia."

Notes and Comments

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY wrote "The Star-Spangled Banner" to the music of "To Anacreon in Heaven," an English composition, sung originally within a stone's throw of the present-day Y. M. C. A. Hut in London, where the band of the Irish Guards discourses the American national anthem quite frequently. It may not be out of place to remark, in this connection, that when the members of the Anacreontic Club, in the Eighteenth Century, used habitually to open their meetings by singing this air, the proportion of those who did not take all the notes to those who reached after them, with varying degrees of success, was about the same as it is in the Twentieth Century.

A SANTA CRUZ, Cal., reader sends in the following as a verbatim copy of a notice posted in restaurants by the California Food Administration: "It is particularly important to revise the public's definition of a sandwich. Instead of consisting of meat or cheese between two slices of bread, it may quite as appropriately consist of two muffins with meat or cheese on a plate beside them." It apparently follows, then, that pie, instead of consisting of two conventional disc sections with filling between, may as appropriately consist of two doughnuts with prunes on the side. There is no telling to what this war will lead.

THE old joke about the firemen, who did not know one note from another, playing skillfully on the family piano while the flames were dancing around the parlor, has been unconsciously modernized by the statement that Y. M. C. A. workers have hurried into villages recently taken by the allied forces, and rescued from destruction numerous pianos on which the Germans were playing with machine guns.

THERE have been hints of possible restrictions on the use of pleasure motoring for some time, but, nevertheless, the request that owners of such vehicles, in certain parts of the United States, let them rest on Sundays came in the nature of a surprise. It may possibly avert a more sweeping curtailment if the request shall be generally complied with. As a matter of policy, if not because of a higher motive, the extravagant user of gasoline, who has an automobile to shed, should prepare to shed it on Saturdays, before midnight.

IT COMES as a surprise, very often, to find how far back in the centuries some of the ordinary things of everyday life cast their roots. It may not be generally realized that double-entry bookkeeping, for instance, adopted in most large businesses of the modern world, originated, or if it did not originate, was practiced, among the mercantile communities of Italy in the Fifteenth Century. An early exponent of the method was a Minorite monk named Luca de Burgo, otherwise Pacioli, who wrote and published a treatise on the subject in Venice in the year 1494, three years before Sebastian Cabot landed in America. The system survives as Luca de Burgo established it, with the exception of the few alterations necessitated by four centuries of commercial evolution. Still Mr. Evans or some one else tells strange stories of book-keeping by double entry in the palace accounts of Knossus, twelve centuries before the Christian era.

IT WOULD seem, from a casual reading of the news concerning the matter, that the journeymen barbers of New York, while said to be sympathetically disposed toward the anti-tipping movement, threaten to strike because notices intended to discourage the tipping habit are conspicuously displayed in the barber shops. That is to say, the anti-tipping movement, as they view it, is all right if it does not go too far. Conspicuous notices in barber shops requesting patrons not to tip barbers, the latter seem to think, might now and then be taken seriously.

IN KENTUCKY, the other day, a man who has always borne a good reputation told a story, after a day's outing, to the effect that he was thrown down and badly beaten by a five-foot pickerel that he had just landed, which circumstance, he said, accounted for the fact that he was compelled to return home empty-handed. The incident suggests a possible means of adding materially to the United States' revenues. How, for instance, would Mr. Kitchin and Mr. McAdoo regard a proposition to establish a standard size for fish stories, fixing a high tax on those running above the license limit? The plan, it would seem, should work out profitably in two ways. It would yield large money returns to the government and discourage extravagance of statement. On the other hand, however, it might discourage those flights of imagination which go so far toward shortening a long winter's evening in the small town.

THE writer in *The Evening Journal of Richmond, Va.*, who appears not to be quite satisfied with the authorities already quoted in support of the statement in *The Christian Science Monitor* that the Sioux Chief, Sitting Bull, was a great warrior, may be interested in this passage on page 535 of the "Life of General George A. Custer," by Frederick Whittaker, Brevet Captain Sixth New York Veteran Cavalry, published in 1876, following the destruction of Custer's command, when Sitting Bull was in the limelight of public observation:

One thing about Sitting Bull is certain; he is an Indian of unusual powers of mind, and a warrior whose talent amounts to genius, while his stubborn heroism in defense of the last of his race is undeniable. Cruel he may be; that is from the instincts of his race; a general of the first natural order he must be, to have set the United States at defiance as he has for the last ten years.

There is nothing authoritative to be found anywhere going to show that Sitting Bull, as the critic referred to would have it, carried on his campaigns or won his victories as a "medicine man." Everywhere he is described as a "Chief," "fighter," or "warrior."